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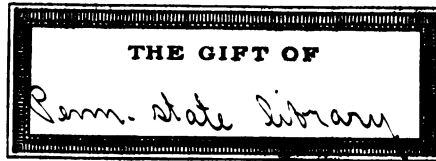
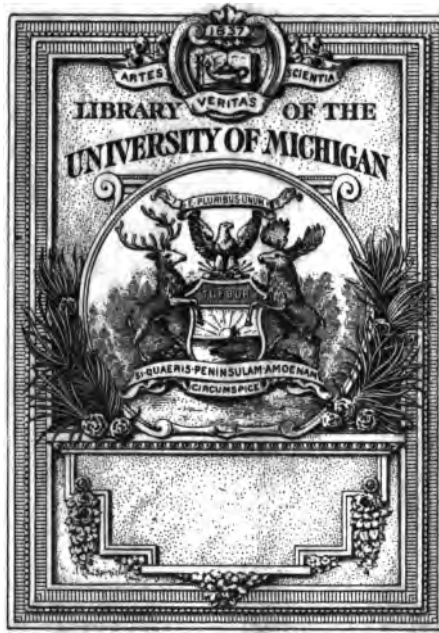
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CHILDREN'S HOME, YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT of SOLDIERS' ORPHANS

OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Commissioner of*
= soldiers' orphan schools.

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

HARRISBURG:
LANE S. HART, STATE PRINTER.
1884.



DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superintendent.—E. E. HIGBEE.

Financial Clerk.

Chief Clerk.

JOSEPH POMEROY.

Inspector.

MRS. E. E. HUTTER. JOHN W. SAYERS.

Messenger.

JOSEPH K. BOLTON.

ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

SCHOOLS.	PRINCIPAL.	POST-OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds in acres.	HOW REACHED.
1. Chester Springs,	R. S. Macnamee, . . .	Chester Springs, Chester co., .	40	Via Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Phenixville; thence by Pickering Valley railroad to Chester Springs.
2. Dayton,	Mrs. Eliza Ambrose, .	Dayton, Armstrong co.,	33	Via Allegheny Valley railroad to Kittanning; thence twenty-two miles to Dayton by stage; stage leaves every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, on arrival of mail train from Pittsburgh.
3. Harford,	H. S. Sweet,	Harford, Susquehanna county, .	125	Via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad from Scranton to Montrose station; thence to Harford, six miles by stage, daily morning and evening.
4. Industrial School,	W. J. Power,	Cathedral, Logan Square, Philadelphia.	1	North-west corner Thirty-ninth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia; Darby passenger cars, or the Chestnut or Walnut street line.
5. Lincoln Institution,	William M. Hugg, . .	308 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.	1	Via Market street horse cars to Tenth street; Tenth street horse cars to Institution.
6. Mansfield,	Jane M. Allen,	Mansfield, Tioga county, . . .	25	Via Elmira and State Line railroad from Elmira, New York, to Mansfield.
7. McAllisterville,	J. M. Sherwood, . . .	McAllisterville, Juniata co., .	30	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mifflin; thence twelve miles to McAllisterville by stage every P. M., at about three o'clock.
8. Mercer,	J. H. Smith,	Mercer, Mercer county,	45	Via Shenango and Allegheny Valley railroad, from Greenville to Mercer, and via New Castle and Franklin railroad from New Castle.
9. Mount Joy,	Harvey B. Houck, . .	Mount Joy, Lancaster county, .	16	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mount Joy.
10. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, .	A. G. Huber,	Corner Twenty-third and Park streets, Fayette county, .	44	Take Union street horse cars, (Fairmount,) on Ninth street, to corner of
11. Uniontown,	A. H. Waters,	Uniontown, Fayette county, . .	300	Via Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad from Pittsburgh to Uniontown.
12. White Hall,	J. A. Moore,	Camp Hill, Cumberland co., . .	34	Via Cumberland Valley railroad to White Hall, and walk one mile.

ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY—Continued.

HOMES.	PERSONS TO BE ADDRESSED.	POST-OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds in acres.	HOW REACHED.
1. Children's Home,	Samuel Small, Esq.,	York, York county,	2	Via Northern Central railroad to York.
2. Church Home,	Mrs. A. W. Sille,	2201 St. James' Place, Philadel- phia,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Angora, West Chester and Philadelphia railroad depot. Chestnut and Thirty-first streets.
3. Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.	I. N. Kerlin, M. D.,	Elwyn, Delaware county,	100	West Chester and Philadelphia railroad.
4. St. John's Orphan Asylum,	W. J. Power,	225 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, . . . . .	...	North-west corner Thirty-ninth and Pine streets. West Philadelphia ; Darby passenger cars or the Chestnut or Walnut street lines.
5. St. Paul's Orphan Home,	P. C. Prugh,	Butler, Butler county,	80	Via West Pennsylvania railroad to Allegheny Valley railroad to Free- port, thence to Butler, by Butler Branch railroad.
6. Tressler Orphan Home,	P. Willard,	Loydsville, Perry county,	32	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Newport, thence by daily P. M. stage, fourteen miles.

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The Department is under obligations to Colonel Paul, author of the history of Pennsylvania's Soldiers' Orphan Schools, for the use of the excellent engravings given in this report.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, A. D. 1884.

TO ROBERT E. PATTISON,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

SIR: As required by law, the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans respectfully submits the following report for the year ending May 31, A. D. 1884 :

There seems to be a prevalent misunderstanding of the law governing the admission of children into the soldiers' orphan schools of the State. Frequently we are asked, "How can there be soldiers' orphans now under the age of sixteen, when the war ended nearly twenty years ago?" Of course this is impossible. But the original law, confining admission to children whose fathers were killed, or died from wounds received while in the army or navy, was subsequently enlarged in its provisions by act of Assembly, approved March 18, A. D. 1875. Under this act, "All children of deceased, destitute, or permanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January 1, 1866, shall be admitted into the soldiers' orphan schools on the same conditions as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors are now admitted."

Many soldiers, during the war, entered the service at a very youthful age, who, by wounds received or diseases contracted therein, subsequently came to be so disabled and destitute as to make it impossible for them properly to maintain and educate their children born after the close of the war. The Legislature, therefore, very wisely enlarged the provisions of the law so as to allow such children to receive the benefits of these schools which had been so humanely established.

We are convinced, however, from the many sad cases which have come

to our notice, that even this enlarging act was not enough. It is extremely difficult in most cases to trace the present disability and destitution of a deceased soldiers' family, by any adequate or specific proof, to wounds received or disease contracted while in the army. In such cases it ought to be enough to have full proof of present destitution in order to admit children whose fathers, in the great crisis of the Republic, went forth at the call of their country to the field of strife and carnage, and have since died *from any cause whatsoever*, leaving their young children in penury. How many there are who, in swamps and dangerous night-marches, in terrible prisons and exposure to pestilence, in perils by land and in perils by sea, wasted the strength of their youth and manhood, but whose personal pride kept them from giving up until the very last moment,—how many such there are whose remaining families, desolate and destitute, can gain no definite affidavits from comrades long ago in soldiers' graves, or from army physicians who have either died or removed to parts unknown? Shall the helpless young children of such suffering families, where the fact of destitution is clearly made out by the testimony of neighbors and school-boards, be left to the cold charity of the world, and unheeded by a great State, grow up into vagrancy and crime? Such neglect certainly contradicts the very spirit which originated the soldiers' orphan schools of this Commonwealth. Far better is it that such destitute children should be admitted into our already well-organized schools than that they should be made to suffer from the inadequate means offered by the directors of the poor in our various counties, or to endure the miseries of a vagrant and unguided youth, opening into a criminal manhood, and ending almost of necessity in the prison or on the gallows. Under the law, as it now is, we cannot admit such children without clear and full proof that the death and destitution were occasioned by some army wound or disease. In our judgment, the well-established destitution of the family should *of itself* be sufficient to admit the helpless children of a *deceased soldier* into schools so generously organized for their good. Such modification of the present law we recommend. Not only does charity demand it, but the obligation of the State to seek the highest safety and welfare of its citizens shows it to be a duty.

Not only is there a prevalent misunderstanding of the law governing admissions into the schools, but also of the system of management under which the schools have been conducted. How frequently we are asked such questions as these: "Are not the teachers overpaid? Are not too many of them engaged, so that the Department is expending State funds for the salaries of sinecures? Are not the contracts for food, fuel, clothing, text-books, &c., so mismanaged as to cause great loss to the State, and a corresponding gain to others?" It is quite clear from questions of this character, no doubt honestly made, that there is a wide-spread ignorance of the whole method of management.

The Department, in fact, engages no teachers, and since 1871 has fur-

nished no supplies whatever—indeed, has nothing to do with the finances of the schools. The schools are private corporations, to whom the Department transfers the children that they may be taken care of at a fixed *per capita* price, specified by act of Assembly making the appropriation. These schools, however, obligate themselves to feed, clothe, and educate the children, giving them proper medical treatment, and furnishing them with all the necessary text-books and stationery and other school apparatus; and the Department, by frequent inspections, and regulative orders, and careful examinations, satisfies itself that all this is faithfully done. In case full satisfaction is not given, the Department has authority, after proper notice, to transfer the children to other schools where the work may be rightly done. The *education*, while elementary and including, just as far as possible, useful industrial pursuits, must be thorough, and such as characterizes our best regulated public schools. The *food* must be, in quantity and quality, such as is supplied at the table of a well-regulated family in the Commonwealth. The *clothing* must be substantial, and enough must be furnished to each child to amount to one sixth of the sum appropriated. The *buildings* must be commodious, in proper sanitary condition, and properly furnished. All this is regulated by careful inspection, and orders issued upon the base of such inspection-reports. Recently, one of these schools failed to satisfy the inspection of the Department, and came under the severe criticism of yourself and the superintendent. Repairing and refurnishing were promptly demanded by order of the Department, and as promptly undertaken and completed.

The contract price in all the regular schools for food, fuel, clothing, tuition, text-books, medical treatment, and all, is one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for each child over the age of ten, and one hundred and fifteen dollars for each child under ten. One sixth of this must, without fail, be expended for clothing for the use of each child. It can be seen from this that the questions above referred to grow out of an entire ignorance of the system of management.

Perhaps, had the Legislature at the beginning realized the full magnitude and significance of the work before it, it would have erected its own buildings and carried on the whole interest much in the same manner as it has done in its other philanthropic institutions. But at the start this was impossible. It was an entirely new undertaking, and occasioned great caution, and in the midst of much controversy was timidly entered upon. Indeed, after the drafting of an admirable bill by Doctor Wickersham, in 1864, which was read in place April 8, of the same year, the Legislature, having passed through a severe struggle, settled upon a very simple act, authorizing the Governor to accept the generous gift of \$50,000 made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to appropriate the same for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors in such manner as he may deem best calculated to accomplish the object designed by said donation. Such and so small were the beginnings.

The promoters of the good cause were necessitated at once to seek for schools already organized that the work might go on. It was impossible to think of erecting buildings or of prosecuting the work on such a scale as in reality it justly merited. We question very much, however, whether any other method, as the work increased, would have shown itself so economical, or could have called out, to so large an extent, the warm sympathy of the whole Commonwealth: for these schools have become very dear to the hearts of those who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with their management and work. In almost every hamlet of this vast State, the good results of these widely scattered schools can be seen. No nobler band of well-trained, independent, and honorable young men and women can anywhere be found than among the so-called "*Sixteeners*," who have graduated from these various schools.

The thoughtful Superintendent, Doctor Burrows, did not make a mistake in following out and completing the valuable suggestions of Doctor Wickersham's first bill, although the struggle was long and severe before he saw the coming victory.

We are fully convinced, however, that, could the Department at this time secure from the Legislature any large and well constructed buildings, such, for example, as the Marine Hospital at Erie, recently offered to the general Government, and transfer the children of some of the schools nearest the same, keeping them under the same general management as now, far more satisfactory work might be accomplished. This would open the way at once for organizing them into thorough industrial schools, which could continue as benefits for all destitute and homeless children when the soldiers' orphans are no more. It is quite impossible to graft on to our soldiers' orphan system industrial schools of proper character. Our buildings are inadequate, and no body of managers will be satisfied to enter upon such a work, knowing that the orphan schools close in 1890. Yet such industrial pursuits are more and more demanded for these schools. With a building, however, such as referred to above, and an appropriation sufficient to secure the necessary machinery and tools, the soldiers' orphans could at once be placed in the same from schools near at hand, and the system *could be enlarged so as to include all destitute children now either in poor-houses or farmed out by the directors of the poor*. Counties within a given district could be required by law to send all such children to the school, where they could come under the same instruction and charge, under some proper obligation to pay for each a reasonable sum, such as they must now pay when voluntarily placing such wards in any of our charitable institutions. Something of this kind, in our judgment, is now a pressing necessity; and nothing could give us more satisfaction than to help in such work, should the Legislature, by your recommendation, open the way for a firm beginning. Our poor-houses, scattered through our various counties, are no places for the training of children, and the matter will be but little more satisfactory if these destitute and homeless ones are farmed

out over the State. In neither case can there be any proper organization or concentration of effort to make such children, by education and industry, proper citizens of an enlightened Commonwealth. The whole experience of history has been that nothing is more costly and demoralizing to any community than idle ignorance and vagrancy. Indeed, could we, under prudent regulation, gather all the homeless and helpless children of the State into well-organized schools of industry, and keep them there, free from contamination and all temptations to vagrancy, what a blessing and profit it would be to this Commonwealth!

The cost of the system has been very great. How could it be otherwise? The war was on a scale of magnitude unthought of and never before experienced in history. We can hardly estimate the thousands who hurried from our mountains and valleys to fight under the flag of their country. Much less can we call into painful vision the thousand helpless little ones of families shattered and ruined in its bloody progress. Nearly four hundred thousand Pennsylvanians entered the army, and nearly fifty thousand of these never returned unless cold in their flag-draped coffins. The whole State was filled with suffering orphans. Pensions, exhausting millions, have served to make the ruin and wreck less sad. But no State except ours tried the noble experiment of taking the orphans of the war under its guidance and guardianship, and we have every reason to believe that the cost has been a thousand fold repaid by the good accomplished—a good which we are now reaping, and will reap for years to come. Yet, without counting the cost, the State has the priceless consciousness of having done its duty, and of having shown to the world that our modern civilization, if it cannot avert the dread necessity of war and make “the hoarse, dull drum to sleep and men be happy,” can, at least, lessen the miseries which always attend it, and which, as Burke has well said, “are even more dreadful than the monstrous carnage itself, which shocks our humanity and almost staggers our belief.”

All admissions to the schools after June 1, 1882, having been forbidden by law, in preparing our report for the Legislature of 1883 we endeavored to make as close an estimate as possible of the necessary annual expense for the maintenance only of the children then in school, discounting for the number to be discharged on arriving at the age of sixteen, and for the probable number which would be ordered out for various other reasons. Having no authority to anticipate any change of the then existing law forbidding further admissions, although urging the change, we reduced, in our estimate of funds needed, the amount of the two preceding years, asking an appropriation of only \$625,000, which was \$75,000 less than before. The Legislature, however, revived the law authorizing admissions to be made, but, probably by oversight forgetting that the estimate had been made upon the basis of no further admissions, failed to add, to the appropriation asked for, the \$75,000, which was the reduction made in view of the fact that no more children were to be admitted. This left us in a very dif-

ficult position. As soon as the law granting admissions was approved, a formidable pressure was upon us to admit children, especially those who had been waiting already for a year or more in circumstances of great suffering and distress. Believing that there would be margin enough in our estimate to warrant some admissions, we ordered in a few, selecting those most destitute and helpless. We soon found, however, that our estimate had been too low even to maintain those already in, and that a deficit was unavoidable. Discovering this, we refused at once to admit any more upon any condition whatever, except to fill a few vacancies, up to March, 1883. Such has been our policy since December, 1883.

Applications have been made, and strong appeals have reached us almost daily, and the sad condition of the destitute children pleaded more strongly than aught else, but we have been forced to refuse all that the deficit might not in any way be increased. Added to this, we have made every effort to decrease it by discharges wherever possible, and have gone so far as to require the schools to discharge six per cent. of their number on roll and in good standing September 1, 1884, to bring the management within the amount appropriated. Such, though severe, must be our policy in the future unless the Legislature comes to our relief.

We, therefore, most respectfully and urgently ask the Legislature to restore at least \$30,000 of the \$75,000 of reduction made in our last estimate, appropriating it to meet the deficit which is unavoidable for the years ending respectively May 31, 1884, and May 31, 1885, and to appropriate for the two years beginning June 1, 1885, \$350,000 for each year. This amount will be needed, in our judgment, to carry forward the work in accordance with the law.

The present condition of the schools, so far as can be shown by statistics, may be seen in the appended tabular statement. The health of the children has been remarkable, showing that great care has been taken in this matter. No epidemics have prevailed, and failures in attention to school duties caused by sickness have been very rare. Most of our recommendations in reference to sanitary improvements have been promptly attended to, and we feel no hesitation in saying that the schools have had a very successful year's work, and are now in as good, if not better, condition than ever before.

The educational and disciplinary work has been most satisfactory. The examinations, which were very thorough, have been regarded by all who attended them as showing a degree of attainment and drill which our best public schools even might well be proud of. Our inspectors, Mrs. E. E. Hutter and Rev. John W. Sayers, have given most faithful and valuable service. Their zeal in the work is only equalled by their thorough knowledge of all its details. It would be impossible to prosecute the work without their aid, and they should by all means be continued in office. Their reports are appended. To make the inspection, upon which so much depends, more definite and effective, we have carefully re-organized the work,

and in such manner as to make it almost impossible for any deception to be practiced upon us, even should there be any disposition to do so. These new regulations are embodied in this present report. (See folio 59.)

We are much gratified to notice the deep interest which these schools are more and more eliciting. One of our respected Representatives, Hon. W. J. Hulings, of Venango county, has generously placed in our trust funds paid him by the State for his official services which he was unwilling to use for himself, that the same might be devoted to the good of the soldiers' orphans. Appended (see folio 18) is a full account of the fund, and all the details of its disbursement. Others also have shown in various ways their warm sympathy. As always heretofore, so during the time covered by this report, the Grand Army of the Republic have given us their most hearty and effective coöperation. We feel gratified that they recognize so fully the value of the schools, and also show such confidence in their present management. Should we be able, as we hope to be, to enlarge the work as already suggested, so as to organize, in conjunction with our present system, thorough industrial schools, holding the children for at least two more years, so that from the ages of fourteen to eighteen they may gain mastery of useful trades and mechanical employments, then the Grand Army of the Republic can give us most valuable and effective aid in securing for our graduates places of profitable trust where their acquired skill may be of the most service to the various industries of this great Commonwealth.

Thanking you for your kind interest manifested in every way during the past year in this as well as the other philanthropic interests of the State, and always asking God, who is the Father of the fatherless, to guard the whole work, and to crown it with His benediction,

I remain,

Yours to serve,

E. E. HIGBEE,

Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.



TABULAR STATEMENTS.

The following are the usual tabular statements, giving the statistics of the system and showing its working during the past year :

Comprehensive Summary.

Number of institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans,	17
Reduction in the number since the beginning,	27
Number of orphans in schools and homes May 31, 1884, .	2,306
Number admitted on order from June 1, 1883, to June 1, 1884,	455
Number of discharges from June 1, 1883, to June 1, 1884,	496
Number of orders of admission issued since system went into operation,	13,465
Number of orphans admitted since system went into operation,	12,707
Number of applications on file June 1, 1884,	1,128
Number of these approved,	429
Cost of system for the past year,	352,141 62
Whole ordinary cost of the system since going into operation, as shown by the several annual reports to May 31, 1884,	7,632,354 70
Extraordinary expenditures for damages paid by special appropriations,	25,395 13
Appropriation made for year ending May 31, 1885, . . .	<u>300,000 00</u>

Financial Statement.

Expenses.

For education, maintenance, and clothing,	\$337,362 23
For aiding deserving pupils in the several State normal schools,	5,594 64
For out-door relief,	229 92
For expenses of Department,	2,305 43
For salaries of superintendent, inspectors, and clerks, . .	6,650 00
Total,	<u>\$352,141 62</u>

Resources.

State appropriation for year ending May 31, 1884,	\$325,000 00
Balance from previous years,	12,975 32
	<u>337,975 32</u>
Deficit for the year ending May 31, 1884,	<u>\$14,166 30</u>

The respective amounts due the schools and remaining unpaid are shown on page 5.

1 SOL. ORP.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES since

Appropriations.

When made.	Character.	Amount.	
May 6, 1864	By Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	\$50,000	00
March 23, 1865	By Legislature,	75,000	00
May 5, 1865	By Loyal Association of Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.,	85	06
June 5, 1865	By a Philadelphia teacher,	3	00
April 11, 1866	By Legislature,	300,000	00
April 11, 1867	By Legislature,	350,000	00
Feb. 25, 1868	By Legislature,	172,631	46
April 11, 1868	By Legislature,	400,000	00
March 13, 1869	By Legislature,	50,000	00
April 14, 1869	By Legislature for damages, Orangeville,	5,000	00
April 16, 1869	By Legislature,	450,000	00
March 31, 1870	By Legislature,	89,668	88
April 6, 1870	By Legislature,	520,000	00
May 27, 1871	By Legislature for damages, Orangeville,	5,000	00
May 27, 1871	By Legislature for damages, Jacksonville,	5,000	00
May 27, 1871	By Legislature,	520,000	00
1872	By school loan refunded,	8,400	00
April 3, 1872	By Legislature,	480,000	00
April 9, 1873	By Legislature,	460,000	00
1873	By school loan refunded,	3,950	00
1874	By school loan refunded,	2,450	00
May 14, 1874	By Legislature,	440,000	00
April 12, 1875	By Legislature,	400,000	00
1875	By school loan refunded,	1,000	00
May 13, 1876	By Legislature,	380,000	00
Nov. 30, 1876	By Legislature for damages, St. Vincent's college,	1,121	88
April 18, 1877	By Legislature,	360,000	00
May 18, 1878	By Legislature,	360,000	00
June 11, 1879	By Legislature,	720,000	00
June 11, 1879	By Legislature for damages, Bridgewater,	3,000	00
Dec. 11, 1879	By Legislature for damages, Titusville,	6,273	25
June 29, 1881	By Legislature,	700,000	00
June 28, 1883	By Legislature for year ending May 31, 1884,	325,000	00
	Total appropriations,	\$7,643,588	53
June 23, 1883	By Legislature for year ending May 31, 1885,	\$300,000	00

the establishment of the Orphan School System.

Expenditures.

	Amount.	
For Education and Maintenance, Department Expenses, etc., as follows:		
From commencement to December 1, 1865,	\$103,817	64
From Dec. 1, 1865, to Dec. 1, 1866,	309,149	26
From Dec. 1, 1866, to Dec. 1, 1867,	811,088	35
From Dec. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868,	236,970	26
From June 1, 1868, to June 1, 1869,	500,971	62
From June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870,	514,126	42
From June 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871,	509,037	66
From June 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872,	475,245	47
From June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1873,	467,132	84
From June 1, 1873, to June 1, 1874,	460,879	49
From June 1, 1874, to June 1, 1875,	423,693	76
From June 1, 1875, to June 1, 1876,	402,530	27
From June 1, 1876, to June 1, 1877,	380,656	70
From June 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878,	372,748	05
From June 1, 1878, to June 1, 1879,	367,934	15
From June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880,	351,481	59
From June 1, 1880, to June 1, 1881,	360,033	60
From June 1, 1881, to June 1, 1882,	381,764	15
From June 1, 1882, to June 1, 1883,	361,051	80
*From June 1, 1883, to June 1, 1884,	337,975	32
Total,	\$7,618,188	40
For damages:		
Orangeville school, 1869,	\$5,000 00	
Orangeville school, 1871,	5,000 00	
Jacksonville school, 1871,	5,000 00	
St. Vincent's college, 1876,	1,121 88	
Bridgewater school, 1879,	3,000 00	
Titusville school, 1879,	6,273 25	
Total,	25,395	13
Total expenditures,	\$7,643,583	53

*1884, June 1. Deficit not provided for by Legislature, and is not included in expenditures for the year. A detailed statement will be found on page 5, \$14,166 30.

PAYMENTS MADE TO

SCHOOLS.	For quarter ending August 31, 1883.		For quarter ending November 30, 1883.	
1. Chester Springs,	\$5,984	33	\$6,777	01
2. Dayton,	5,891	42	6,460	32
3. Harford,	8,305	63	8,437	08
4. Industrial School,	87	50	37	50
5. Lincoln Institution,	2,528	75	2,372	57
6. Mansfield,	6,376	65	6,758	71
7. McAllisterville,	6,219	98	6,983	77
8. Mercer,	9,706	66	9,136	39
9. Mt. Joy,	9,581	23	9,160	38
10. Soldiers' Orphan Institute,	10,179	20	10,610	35
11. Uniontown,	6,017	78	6,340	32
12. White Hall,	8,502	20	8,983	67
<i>Homes.</i>				
1. Children's Home,	143	75	115	00
2. Church Home,	230	00	201	88
3. Pennsylvania Training School,	37	50	37	50
4. St. John's Orphan Asylum,	12	64		
5. St. Paul's Orphan Home,	173	44	170	92
6. St. Vincent's College,			26	37
7. Tressler Orphan Home,	2,309	69	2,459	54
	\$82,198	35	\$85,069	28

DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS.

For quarter ending February 29, 1884.		For quarter ending May 31, 1884.		Total amount paid for education and main- tenance, including clothing, from June 1, 1883, to June 1, 1884.		Amount due schools for education and maintenance, being a deficit at the close of the year ending May 31, 1884, and remain- ing unpaid.	
\$6,698	76	\$5,295	47	\$24,735	57	\$1,091	23
6,594	04	5,240	82	24,186	60	1,079	97
8,106	12	6,508	90	31,357	73	1,341	28
9	07	36	23	120	35		
2,180	87	1,637	68	8,719	87	337	48
6,543	07	5,112	37	24,790	80	1,053	44
7,842	65	6,302	33	27,348	73	1,298	71
9,771	21	7,811	60	36,425	86	1,609	73
9,944	56	8,184	58	36,850	75	1,686	59
10,640	30	8,474	27	39,904	12	1,746	28
6,282	74	5,039	15	23,679	99	1,038	41
9,029	54	7,195	82	33,711	23	1,482	83
115	00	115	00	488	75		
201	25	201	25	834	38		
37	50	37	50	150	00		
.....		.....		12	64		
172	50	172	50	689	36		
14	01	.....		40	38		
2,436	80	1,942	79	9,148	82	400	35
\$86,619	99	\$69,308	31	\$323,195	93	\$14,166	30

Clothing Account.

Under existing laws, one sixth of the total amount paid the schools for education and maintenance must be expended for clothing. The Superintendent is required to prescribe the kind and quality, and to see that each child receives the full amount the law contemplates. The following is the account for the year. In the aggregate it will be seen that the schools expended more money for clothing than the amount received for that purpose from the State. The expenditures are all proven by proper vouchers placed on file in this Department.

SCHOOLS.	Amount required.	Amount expended.
1. Chester Springs,	\$4,304 46	\$4,329 22
2. Dayton,	4,211 10	4,315 12
3. Harford,	5,449 83	5,431 23
4. Lincoln Institution,	1,509 56	1,920 00
5. Mansfield,	4,307 37	4,314 88
6. McAllisterville,	4,774 58	4,852 75
7. Mercer,	6,339 26	6,407 05
8. Mount Joy,	6,422 89	6,513 74
9. Soldiers' Orphan Institute,	6,941 73	9,521 17
10. Uniontown,	4,119 74	4,341 57
11. White Hall,	5,865 68	5,866 98
	<u>\$54,246 20</u>	<u>\$57,813 71</u>

Department Account.

By amount appropriated for incidental expenses,	\$2,750 00	
By amount appropriated for out-door relief, . . .	1,500 00	
By amount appropriated to aid deserving pupils in State normal schools,	7,000 00	
		<u>\$11,250 00</u>
To amount paid for postage, telegrams, and ex- pressage,	\$548 03	
To amount paid for printing,	100 00	
To amount paid for funerals,	300 00	
To amount paid for office furniture, &c.,	54 90	
To amount paid for traveling,	1,302 50	
To amount paid for out-door relief,	229 92	
To amount paid in aiding deserving pupils in State normal schools,	5,594 04	
		<u>8,129 39</u>
Total expenditures,		
Balance unexpended and covered into the treasury May 31, 1884,		<u>\$3,120 61</u>

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal Schools.

Under the act of Legislature, a limited number of the graduates of the soldiers' orphan schools were admitted during the year to the State normal schools to prepare them for the teachers' profession. The following table gives the names of those admitted, together with such details concerning the matter as are deemed necessary to a full understanding of what has been done. By contract with the several normal schools, the amount paid per week for each pupil was four dollars, including boarding, tuition, and the use of text-books. One dollar per week of this amount was paid out of the common school fund. Several hundred orphans instructed by the State are now teaching in the common schools, thus repaying an acknowledged debt.

ACCOUNT WITH THE

No.	Names of Pupils.	Post-Office Address of Pupils.	Orphan School, discharged from.
1	Appleton, Louisa,	Bethesda, Lancaster county,	Mount Joy,
2	Burger, Augusta L.,	Minersville, Schuylkill county,	S. O. Inst.,
3	Hood, Martha W.,	Twenty-Third and Parish sts., Phila.	S. O. Inst.,
4	Lias, Mary E.,	Altoona, Pa.,	McAllisterville,
5	Sutton, Minnie E.,	Minersville, Schuylkill county,	S. O. Inst.,
6	Miller, Amey E.,	Treverton, Northumberland co.,	White Hall,
7	Nelson, Bertha E.,	Cesena Station, Bedford county,	White Hall,
8	Ferguson, Helen A.,	Twenty-Third and Parish sts., Phila.	S. O. Inst.,
9	Butler, D. Ed.,	Altoona, Pa.,	Loysville,
10	Musseiman, Fannie M.,	Danville, Pa.,	Mount Joy,
11	Sober, Louisa V.,	Danville, Pa.,	Mount Joy,
12	Lamberson, Jennie F.,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	McAllisterville,
13	Finney, Allie S.,	Forkston, Pa.,	Harford,
14	McClure, Mary L.,	Johnstown, Pa.,	McAllisterville,
15	Bartley, Florence S.,	Mifflintown, Pa.,	McAllisterville,
16	Van Orsdale, Lydia E.,	Nicholson, Pa.,	Harford,
17	Hitchcock, Minnie,	Forkston, Pa.,	Harford,
18	Ellsworth, Edith,	Rushville, Pa.,	Harford,
19	Canfield, Tillie,	Le Raysville, Pa.,	Harford,
20	Brown, Cloyd E.,	Altoona, Pa.,	Mount Joy,
21	Coole, Norman G.,	Catawissa, Pa.,	Mount Joy,
22	French, Frankie,	East Smithfield, Pa.,	Mansfield,
23	Gustine, Evie I.,	New Milford, Pa.,	Mansfield,
24	Weeks, Carrie,	Sabinesville, Pa.,	Mansfield,
25	Campbell, James C.,	New Albany, Pa.,	Mansfield,
26	Bartlett, Samuel H.,	Trout Run, Pa.,	Mansfield,
27	Lemon, Emma R.,	Kittanning, Pa.,	Dayton,
28	Saylor, Malinda,	Somerset, Pa.,	Loysville,
29	Doersh, Lenora,	West Lebanon, Pa.,	Butler Home,
30	Hays, Jennie,	Allegheny City, Pa.,	Unlontown,
31	Jack, Isadore,	Leechburg, Pa.,	Dayton,
32	Glenn, George L.,	Phoenix, Pa.,	Dayton,
33	Knox, Frank,	Latrobe, Pa.,	Unlontown,
34	Means, Milton R.,	Frostburg, Pa.,	Dayton,
35	Martin, Eleanor V.,	Dayton, Pa.,	Dayton,
36	Marquis, Winona V.,	Bennett, Pa.,	Unlontown,
37	Kyler, Bertha L.,	Wetmore, Pa.,	Mercer,
38	Small, Alice M.,	Clark's Mills, Pa.,	Mercer,
39	Pattison, Josiah A.,	Hadley, Pa.,	Mercer,
40	Mallory, Maude,	Cherry Hill, Pa.,	Mercer,
41	Fitz, M. F.,	Harrisburg, Pa.,	McAllisterville,
42	Ruhn, Minnie C.,	Mechanicsburg, Pa.,	White Hall,
43	Yetter, Elnora R.,	Burnt Cabins, Pa.,	White Hall,
44	Piefer, Emily,	Bethlehem, Pa.,	Chester Springs,
45	Yerkes, Catharine A.,	Kennett Square, Pa.,	Chester Springs,
46	Lindsay, Joseph,	Freeland, Pa.,	Chester Springs,
47	Price, Sarah A.,	Minersville, Pa.,	Chester Springs,
48	Dally, Mary F.,	Bethlehem, Pa.,	Chester Springs,

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal School, sent to.	Date of Entrance.	Date of Leaving.	Number of weeks in school.	Rate charged per week.	Total amount paid.	No.
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	\$3 00	\$126 00	1
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	2
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	3
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	4
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	5
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	6
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	7
Millersville,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	8
Millersville,	Sept. 17, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	38	3 00	114 00	9
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	10
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	11
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	Feb. 23, 1884, . .	24	3 00	72 00	12
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	13
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	14
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	15
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	16
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	May 9, 1884, . .	35	3 00	105 00	17
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	18
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	19
Bloomsburg,	Sept. 4, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	20
Bloomsburg,	Feb. 25, 1884, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	18	3 00	54 00	21
Mansfield,	Aug. 29, 1883, . .	June 19, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	22
Mansfield,	Aug. 29, 1883, . .	June 19, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	23
Mansfield,	Aug. 29, 1883, . .	June 19, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	24
Mansfield,	Aug. 29, 1883, . .	June 19, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	25
Mansfield,	Aug. 29, 1883, . .	June 19, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	26
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	27
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	28
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	29
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	Mar. 14, 1884, . .	26	3 00	78 00	30
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	31
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	32
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	33
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	34
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	35
Indiana,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 10, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	36
Edinboro',	Aug. 23, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	40	3 00	120 85	37
Edinboro',	Aug. 24, 1883, . .	May 22, 1884, . .	34	3 00	104 71	38
Edinboro',	Aug. 29, 1883, . .	Mar. 3, 1884, . .	24	3 00	73 28	39
Edinboro',	Oct. 28, 1883, . .	June 26, 1884, . .	33	3 00	100 70	40
Kutztown,	Sept. 6, 1883, . .	Dec. 14, 1883, . .	7	3 00	21 00	41
Shippensburg,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	42
Shippensburg,	Sept. 3, 1883, . .	July 3, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	43
West Chester,	Aug. 30, 1883, . .	July 4, 1884, . .	41	3 00	123 00	44
West Chester,	Aug. 27, 1883, . .	July 4, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	45
West Chester,	Aug. 25, 1883, . .	July 4, 1884, . .	42	3 00	126 00	46
West Chester,	Sept. 10, 1883, . .	July 4, 1884, . .	35	3 00	106 50	47
West Chester,	Sept. 20, 1883, . .	July 4, 1884, . .	37	3 00	111 00	48
					\$5,594 04	

Denominational Parentage of the Children.

Of the 2,306 children at school May 31, 1884, the fathers of 2,053 were reported as members of some religious denomination, leaving 253 not connected with any church, or not stated. Of the 2,053 children, there are of Methodist parentage, 712; Presbyterian, 340; Lutheran, 240; Protestant, (probably not intended to represent any particular denomination,) 211; Baptist, 130; Episcopal, 90; Catholic, 75; Reformed, 65; Disciple, 40; Church of God, 36; United Brethren, 33; Evangelical, 32; Congregational, 9; Dunkards, 9; Moravian, 7; Universalist, 6; Adventist, 6; Friends, 4; Mennonite, 3; Winebrenarian, 3; Free Thinkers, 2.

Out-Door Relief.

Statement of settlement with Auditor General of "out-door relief" extended to certain soldiers' orphans for the year ending May 31, 1884, under provisions of an act approved June 28, 1883.

No.	Name of Child.	Name of Trustee.	Post-Office Address of Trustee.	Amount paid each.
1	Barker, Clara M.,	O. Logan,	Albion, Erie co., Pa.,	\$19 92
2	Billig, Clara A.,	L. A. Schollinberger,	Reading, Berks co., Pa.,	30 00
3	Field, Effie M.,	G. L. Eberhart,	New Brighton, Beaver co., Pa.	30 00
4	Lear, James H.,	J. A. Ege,	Bradford, McKean co., Pa.,	30 00
5	Smith, Ulysses G.,	Irwin Chisholm,	Duncannon, Pa.,	30 00
6	Ware, Joseph F.,	Calvin D. Moser,	Reading, Pa.,	30 00
7	Ware, Henry E.,	Calvin D. Moser,	Reading, Pa.,	30 00
8	Ware, Mary E.,	Calvin D. Moser,	Reading, Pa.,	30 00
				\$229 92

1884

The whole number of Applications received from each County, number of Orders issued for the Admission of Children, and the number of Applications remaining on file.

COUNTIES.	Applications received up to June 1, 1883.	Applications received during the year ending May 31, 1884.	Total applications received up to June 1, 1884.	Orders of admission issued up to June 1, 1883.	Orders issued during the year ending May 31, 1884.	Total orders of admission issued.	Applications expired while on file.	Applications on file May 31, 1884.
1. Adams,	53		53	53		53		
2. Allegheny,	461	8	469	456	5	461	1	7
3. Armstrong,	429	37	466	389		389	15	62
4. Beaver,	151	2	153	149		149	1	3
5. Bedford,	253	15	268	237	5	242	4	22
6. Berks,	145	7	152	141	2	143	1	8
7. Blair,	336	4	340	318	6	324	10	6
8. Bradford,	592	45	637	489	19	508	44	85
9. Bucks,	78	4	80	76		76		4
10. Butler,	149	10	159	142		142		17
11. Cambria,	189	6	195	173	8	181	3	11
12. Cameron,	6		6	6		6		
13. Carbon,	85	18	103	78	10	86	1	16
14. Centre,	301	11	312	283	7	290	4	18
15. Chester,	228	17	243	217	7	224	3	16
16. Clarion,	271	38	309	290	8	288	4	37
17. Clearfield,	111		111	100	2	102	5	4
18. Clinton,	68	5	73	68		68		5
19. Columbia,	114	4	118	110		110	2	6
20. Crawford,	243	5	248	235	1	236	3	9
21. Cumberland,	207	23	230	190	11	201	1	28
22. Dauphin,	422	53	475	398	44	442	4	29
23. Delaware,	70	1	71	69	1	70	1	
24. Elk,	13		13	13		13		
25. Erie,	153	2	160	142		142	8	10
26. Fayette,	243	5	248	228	5	233	4	11
27. Forest,	10	4	14	10		10		4
28. Franklin,	115	14	129	115	12	127		2
29. Fulton,	47	1	48	41	1	42		6
30. Greene,	34	3	37	32		32	2	3
31. Huntingdon,	294	16	310	265	4	269	6	36
32. Indiana,	343	29	372	316	15	331	7	34
33. Jefferson,	235	51	336	242	21	263	10	63
34. Juniata,	180	7	187	146	14	160	12	15
35. Lackawanna,	48	10	58	41		41	3	14
36. Lancaster,	449	18	467	443	13	456	2	9
37. Lawrence,	202	23	225	190	14	204	2	19
38. Lebanon,	100	2	102	98	2	100		2
39. Lehigh,	168	2	170	163	2	165	1	4
40. Luzerne,	337	18	355	300	10	310	14	31
41. Lycoming,	235	17	252	221	9	230	4	18
42. Mercer,	328	30	358	305	17	322	10	26
43. McKean,	53		53	47	1	48	1	4
44. Mifflin,	141	4	145	131	4	135	5	5
45. Monroe,	74		74	69	2	71	1	2
46. Montgomery,	120		120	109		109	1	10
47. Montour,	173	16	189	147	15	162	4	23
48. Northampton,	106	16	122	96	3	99	2	21
49. Northumberland,	192	22	214	178	10	188	4	22
50. Perry,	346	11	357	327	10	337	3	17
51. Philadelphia,	1,738	89	1,827	1,677	44	1,721	12	94
52. Pike,	19		19	19		19		
53. Potter,	106	15	121	99	8	107	3	11
54. Schuylkill,	288	6	294	267	5	272	3	19
55. Snyder,	83	3	86	76	8	84		2
56. Somerset,	130	13	143	115	9	124	4	15
57. Sullivan,	32	4	36	28		28	1	7
58. Susquehanna,	274	24	298	233	9	242	17	39
59. Tioga,	490	44	534	419	14	433	37	64
60. Union,	72	1	73	72		72		
61. Venango,	212	13	225	184	15	199	4	22
62. Warren,	60	1	61	59		59		2
63. Washington,	137		137	124		124		3
64. Wayne,	93	5	98	85		85	3	10
65. Westmoreland,	180	14	194	178	9	187		7
66. Wyoming,	165	22	187	140	11	151	7	29
67. York,	177	2	179	176	2	178	1	
	14,008	890	14,898	13,011	454	13,465	305	1,128

Of the 1,128 applications remaining on file at the close of the year, 429 have been approved, the balance, 699, being incomplete for want of sufficient testimony to meet the requirements of law.

Statistics of Orphan

SCHOOLS.	County.	Principal.	Orders issued.
1. Chester Springs,	Chester,	R. S. Macnamee, . .	601
2. Dayton,	Armstrong,	Mrs. E. Ambrose, . .	791
3. Harford,	Susquehanna,	H. S. Sweet,	893
4. Industrial,	Philadelphia,	W. J. Power,	8
5. Lincoln Institution,	Philadelphia,	W. M. Hugg,	279
6. Mansfield,	Tioga,	V. R. Pratt,	822
7. McAllisterville,	Juniata,	F. P. Eberman, . . .	977
8. Mercer,	Mercer,	J. M. Sherwood, . . .	884
9. Mount Joy,	Lancaster,	H. B. Houck,	1,030
10. Soldiers' Orphan Institute,	Philadelphia,	A. G. Huber,	1,062
11. Uniontown,	Fayette,	A. H. Waters,	651
12. White Hall,	Cumberland,	J. A. Moore,	855
13. Schools discontinued, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,862
<i>Homes.</i>			
1. Children's Home,	York,	Mrs. M. E. Welty, . .	108
2. Church Home,	Philadelphia,	Mrs. A. W. Stille, . .	65
3. Pennsylvania Training School,	Delaware,	I. N. Kerlin,	7
4. St. John's Orphan Asylum,	Philadelphia,	W. J. Power, . . . .	. . .
5. St. Paul's Orphan Home,	Butler,	P. C. Prugh,	62
6. St. Vincent's College,	Westmoreland,	H. Pfraengle,	8
7. Tressler Orphan Home,	Perry,	P. Willard,	372
8. Homes discontinued, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	128
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	13,465
Out-door relief, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	97
Orders canceled and not presented, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Grand total, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	13,562

Schools and Homes.

Number admitted on order.	Number transferred to.	Total number received into school.	Number transferred from.	Number discharged on age.	Number discharged on order.	Number died.	NUMBER IN SCHOOL MAY 31, 1884.			Number.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
544	346	890	46	488	173	9	116	58	174	1
740	199	939	25	573	162	6	81	92	173	2
843	125	968	24	565	127	39	114	99	213	3
6	25	31	4	17	6	3	.....	1	1	4
255	49	304	31	145	66	9	53	.....	53	5
788	96	879	5	487	203	22	93	69	162	6
898	266	1,159	119	541	257	28	122	92	214	7
832	135	967	17	580	151	12	163	94	257	8
960	322	1,282	88	670	232	20	171	101	272	9
1,005	58	1,063	105	411	239	24	159	125	284	10
605	194	799	19	432	170	12	88	78	166	11
791	314	1,105	38	548	248	32	135	104	239	12
3,805	740	4,545	2,174	1,546	737	88	.....	.....	.....	13
86	4	90	65	13	8	..	1	3	4	1
54	11	65	16	25	15	2	.....	7	7	2
5	9	14	1	11	1	...	.....	1	1	3
.....	2	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....	4
61	21	82	9	47	19	1	5	1	6	5
6	11	17	7	8	2	...	.....	.....	.....	6
317	60	377	163	98	33	3	54	26	80	7
116	15	131	46	55	29	1	.....	.....	.....	8
12,707	3,002	15,709	3,002	7,210	2,880	311	1,355	951	2,306	
97	.....	97	.....	73	15	2	4	3	7	
686	.....	686	.....	684	2	...	.....	.....	.....
13,490	3,002	16,492	3,002	7,967	2,897	313	1,359	954	2,313	

STATEMENT showing under which class of application the children in the schools and homes May 31, 1884, were admitted. Class No. 1 applies to cases where the father is dead; and class No. 2 where the father is living, but permanently disabled by wounds or disease contracted in the army.

COUNTIES.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Both classes.	COUNTIES.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Both classes.
1. Adams,	4		4	35. Lackawanna,	14	9	23
2. Allegheny,	25	32	57	36. Lancaster,	31	13	49
3. Armstrong,	14	29	43	37. Lawrence,	24	18	42
4. Beaver,	11	10	21	38. Lebanon,	7	11	18
5. Bedford,	9	39	48	39. Lehigh,	20	15	35
6. Berks,	8	6	14	40. Luzerne,	17	15	32
7. Blair,	25	14	39	41. Lycoming,	9	13	22
8. Bradford,	13	101	114	42. McKean,	31	44	75
9. Bucks,	4	2	6	43. Mercer,	2	1	3
10. Butler,	10	9	19	44. Mifflin,	8	3	11
11. Cambria,	20	8	28	45. Monroe,	3	2	5
12. Cameron,				46. Montgomery,	16	16	32
13. Carbon,	9	17	26	47. Montour,	19	21	40
14. Centre,	17	10	27	48. Northampton,	19	2	21
15. Chester,	23	14	37	49. Northumberland,	21	24	45
16. Clarion,	17	7	24	50. Perry,	34	46	80
17. Clearfield,	8	4	12	51. Philadelphia,	217	105	322
18. Clinton,	8	2	10	52. Pike,			
19. Columbia,	1	1	2	53. Potter,	7	6	13
20. Crawford,	15	15	30	54. Schuylkill,	38	16	54
21. Cumberland,	36	13	49	55. Snyder,	12	4	16
22. Dauphin,	72	45	117	56. Somerset,	23	25	48
23. Delaware,	8	10	18	57. Sullivan,	1	1	2
24. Elk,		3	3	58. Susquehanna,	14	46	60
25. Erie,	13	9	22	59. Tioga,	19	58	77
26. Fayette,	12	10	22	60. Union,	2	3	5
27. Forest,				61. Venango,	26	23	49
28. Franklin,	20	15	35	62. Warren,	1	1	2
29. Fulton,	2	4	6	63. Washington,	11	2	13
30. Greene,	5		5	64. Wayne,	3	8	11
31. Huntingdon,	23	22	45	65. Westmoreland,	24	15	39
32. Indiana,	26	28	54	66. Wyoming,	10	30	40
33. Jefferson,	14	40	54	67. York,	14	8	22
34. Juniata,	30	20	50				
					1,194	1,112	2,306

Discharges and Deaths.**Schools.**

SCHOOLS.	Number discharged on age for year ending May 31, 1884.	Number discharged on order for year ending May 31, 1884.	Number of deaths for year ending May 31, 1884.
1. Chester Springs,	25	4	
2. Dayton,	22	8	
3. Harford,	48	13	2
4. Industrial School,		2	
5. Lincoln Institution,	11	5	
6. Mansfield,	38	14	
7. McAllisterville,	20	12	1
8. Mercer,	39	26	
9. Mount Joy,	38	30	4
10. Soldiers' Orphan Institute,	36	16	3
11. Uniontown,	21	6	
12. White Hall,	32	14	5
13. Partial relief and other cases,	11		
	341	150	15

Homes.

HOMES.	Number discharged on age for year ending May 31, 1884.	Number discharged on order for year ending May 31, 1884.	Number of deaths for year ending May 31, 1884.
1. Children's Home, York,	1		
2. Church Home, Philadelphia,			
3. St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia,		1	
4. St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler,	1		
5. St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland,		1	
6. Tressler Orphan Home, Perry,	12		
Total Homes,	14	2	
Total Schools,	341	150	15
	355	152	15

INSTRUCTION REPORT.—Number of Teachers in Each School, Number of Pupils at the close of the School

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Chester Springs,	2	3	5
2. Dayton,	2	2	4
3. Harford,	1	6	7
4. Lincoln Institution,	2	3	5
5. Mansfield,	3	2	5
6. McAllisterville,	2	3	5
7. Mercer,	1	5	6
8. Mount Joy,	1	5	6
9. Soldiers' Orphan Institute,	3	8	11
10. Uniontown,	2	2	4
11. White Hall,	3	2	5
12. St. Paul's Orphan Home,	1	0	1
13. Tressler Orphan Home,	3	1	4
	26	42	68

SCHOOLS.	FOURTH GRADE.		
	No. in class.		Total.
	A.	B.	
1. Chester Springs,	22	0	22
2. Dayton,	18	13	31
3. Harford,	22	0	22
4. Lincoln Institution,	6	0	6
5. Mansfield,	17	0	17
6. McAllisterville,	21	20	41
7. Mercer,	20	19	39
8. Mount Joy,	17	16	33
9. Soldiers' Orphan Institute,	34	22	56
10. Uniontown,	26	22	48
11. White Hall,	21	0	21
12. St. Paul's Orphan Home,	1	0	1
13. Tressler Orphan Home,	13	0	13
	238	112	350
14. Homes not reported,	0	0	0

pils in each Class and Grade, and Whole Number of Pupils in each School, at Term, July 11, 1884.

FIRST GRADE.				SECOND GRADE.			THIRD GRADE.			Number.
Number in class.			Total.	No. in class.		Total.	No. in class.		Total.	
A.	B.	C.		A.	B. & C.		A.	B.		
12	10		22	14		11	25			18	20	38
7	8	. . . .	15	25	20	45	13	28	41
18	. . . .	. . . .	18	20	. . . .	20	24	. . . .	24
4	. . . .	. . . .	4	11	. . . .	11	9	. . . .	9
22	. . . .	. . . .	22	19	. . . .	19	25	. . . .	25
11	12	. . . .	33	20	12	32	24	26	50
19	14	14	47	19	16	35	22	18	40	
29	27	29	85	23	22	45	15	20	35	
32	. . . .	. . . .	32	30	12	42	33	. . . .	33
4	3	. . . .	7	. . . .	8	8	9	15	24
20	14	21	55	20	38	58	25	. . . .	25
.	
9	. . . .	. . . .	9	13	. . . .	13	11	. . . .	11
187	88	74	349	214	139	353	228	127	355	

FIFTH GRADE.			SIXTH GRADE.			SEVENTH GRADE.	EIGHTH GRADE.			Total in school.	Number.
No. in class.		Total.	No. in class.		Total.	No. in class.	No. in class.		Total.		
A.	B.		A.	B.			A.	B.			
18		18	24	...	24	19	4	...	4	172	1
11	11	22	10	...	10	2	...	1	1	167	2
23	22	45	22	17	39	22	14	8	22	212	3
10	...	10	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	51	4
18	...	18	13	...	13	12	11	19	30	156	5
20	...	20	19	...	19	14	4	...	4	213	6
20	22	42	15	19	34	14	...	...	...	251	7
10	16	26	11	15	26	8	10	...	10	268	8
35	...	35	25	...	25	26	12	19	31	280	9
17	18	35	17	...	17	14	1	9	10	163	10
21	18	39	18	...	18	9	10	...	10	235	11
2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	12
12	...	12	11	...	11	6	3	...	3	78	13
217	107	324	198	51	249	146	69	56	125	2,251	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
										2,264	

HULINGS' FUND.

At the close of the extra session of the Legislature of 1883, Hon. Willis J. Hulings, of Venango, donated his salary for the extra session, amounting to thirteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$1,320 75,) for the benefit of indigent soldiers' orphans of Venango county. As this money could not be received and disbursed by the Auditing Department of the Commonwealth, it was placed in our hands, with a request that we use it in the manner above-mentioned. We herewith append the names of the children receiving the benefit of his liberality, and a statement of the account.

Amount of salary donated, \$1,320 75
 Amount disbursed up to August 31, 1884, 514 12

Balance on hand September 1, 1884, \$806 63

Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

No.	Name of child.	School sent to.	Date of Admission.	Payment for fractional part of quarter ended February 29, 1884.	Payment for quarter ended May 31, 1884.	Payment for fractional part of quarter ended August 31, 1884.	Total amount paid.
1	Hallet, Emma J.,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	\$18 54	\$37 50	\$16 71	\$72 75
2	Hallet, Hiram H.,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	18 54	37 50	16 71	72 75
3	Hallet, Nancy A.,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	12 81	28 75	14 22	55 78
4	Hallet, Margaret L.,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	12 81	28 75	14 22	55 78
5	Wilhelm, Maude,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	18 54	37 50	16 71	72 75
6	Wilhelm, Eva M.,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	18 54	37 50	16 71	72 75
7	Wilhelm, Francis V.,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	14 22	28 75	12 81	55 78
8	Wilhelm, Lydia S.,	Dayton, . . .	Jan. 16, 1884, . .	14 22	28 75	12 81	55 78
				<u>\$128 22</u>	<u>\$265 00</u>	<u>\$120 90</u>	<u>\$514 12</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS.

Report of Mrs. E. E. Hutter.

To E. E. HIGBEE,

Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools:

DEAR SIR: In presenting to you this report of my last year's official labors in the work of visiting and inspecting the soldiers' orphan schools, a high sense of gratitude constrains me, first, to acknowledge the goodness of God in having continued to our institutions His paternal guardianship during another year, not having been visited by fires, flood, or any epidemical diseases. In addition to these blessings, our institutions rejoice in the continued good-will of the people of the State and of their representatives. This is evidenced by the appropriation annually made by the General Assembly to their support. Institutions such as ours, under God, rest exclusively for their continuance and efficiency on the confidence and favor of the people and their representatives. Much reason for thankfulness have we, therefore, in the fact that ours continue so largely to commend themselves to the popular approval. May we not say that they are enthroned in the very hearts of the people in whose behalf the fathers of these children sacrificed their health and lives? So long as this high trust is faithfully administered, we may feel assured that the necessary support will be cheerfully granted, for all of which we owe the Lord thanks, since every good and perfect gift comes from Him, and we have nothing of which he is not the Giver.

Schools.

The schools this year have been running very smoothly. I have visited all the schools and homes where soldiers' children are congregated regularly during the year. They are in good condition. They have a corps of well-selected, well-educated teachers who are aiming at a high standard of proficiency in their pupils, and the results, as a whole, are satisfactory, not all, however, reaching the same degree. In addition to the common branches, physiology, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, and book-keeping are taught in all the schools, also vocal music and instrumental, limited. In one of the schools the past year stenography has been introduced. I deem this a very valuable addition, as a knowledge of shorthand will be of great assistance to either boys or girls in securing a good situation.

The Kindergarten system should be more widely diffused. Wherever it has been, it has proved a great blessing in many ways. The little ones are so happy in the "Tinder darten," wishing for a morning and also an

afternoon session. The instincts of the child are heeded, and the perceptions quickened, not blunted. The hand, heart, and head are trained in sweet unison, and a beautiful symmetry of character is developed. This leads me, as by a pleasant path, to my next head.

Industrial Training.

I am glad to see that there is a general rousing up in Pennsylvania with reference to industrial training. Skilled labor ever commands a fair price, and is in constant demand. How few American boys and girls, comparatively speaking, learn a trade. We are obliged to send to Europe for our trained workmen in the various crafts, while native-born citizens have been compelled to occupy lower positions, and, consequently, to receive smaller wages, for lack of this trained skill. I believe in training conjointly the brain and the hand; let the two be considered of equal importance; let the one kind of teaching be done, and the other not be left undone. In these orphan schools, through the detail system of work, our girls do become good housekeepers; many of the girls are very skillful in making button-holes, some learn dressmaking and tailoring before leaving the schools, sewing neatly both by hand and on the machine, and some have learned the trade of making artificial flowers. The boys in the country schools learn something of farming. In one school a class of boys has been instructed in working in wood, brass, iron, and mechanical drawing. I am proud to say that one quite small boy drew the medal for working in steel at the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia. All this is as it should be, only we want more systematic industrial training in all the schools. Labor is honorable.

Moral and Religious Culture.

In all the schools regular religious services are held on the Sabbath day. The International sabbath-school lessons are taught. Also, there are daily morning and evening prayers. This is not all. Children learn as much by example as by precept, and all who associate with them, in whatsoever capacity, must feel the importance of so deporting themselves as to be worthy of imitation.

I recommend a kindly woman, a head nurse, in fact, to care for the many little boys and girls now congregated in all the schools. A woman knows how to meet the wants of tender childhood, and a good motherly woman of gentle manners, of pure language in the nursery and on the play-grounds, is a great means of benefit to the young children. To her they can tell their childish griefs, and be comforted with a few words of sympathy and cheer. The little boys should not be left in charge of the male attendant, but separated from the larger boys.

Military Drill.

The larger boys are all exercised in the military tactics. It is a manly exercise, conducive alike to health and manliness. I am glad to report that in most of the schools more attention is given to the drill; not as much neglected as heretofore.

Clothing.

One sixth of what the State pays for each child is allotted for clothing. In some instances the proprietors have appropriated more than this sum for this purpose. The children, as a rule, are plainly and substantially clad. The military suit of the boys is ever pleasing and also comfortable. The girls are tastefully attired, their clothing being made in the modern style. These remarks are true of all the schools, and much more might be said in praise of some.

The Food.

The food is plain and sufficient. Butter is given more liberally than formerly. In the country schools less variety appears on the table than in the schools of the cities and larger towns, where good marketing is available. The table generally presents a pleasing appearance, which, in my mind, is very necessary to cultivate refinement.

Health.

The health of the children has been remarkable; so few cases of sickness and death, when the large number of children is considered.

Examinations.

The examinations this year have been exceedingly well attended by men and women of influence and culture. I refer with pleasure to these days when so many from the outside come to witness the success of the schools, and take great pride in saying that our Governor, Robert E. Pattison, who is taking great interest in the welfare of our soldiers' orphans, industrially, physically, morally, and educationally, attended some of the examinations, and expressed himself highly pleased. The children greeted him with a kindly welcome, as they recognized in him their true friend.

Buildings.

Many of the buildings now occupied by the orphan schools are old, having been in use for other purposes. Previous to the opening of the schools nearly twenty (20) years ago, some of the buildings had been used as academies, others as water cures and summer resorts, and, being frame, they have necessarily become old and dilapidated. I cannot but continue to recommend that these buildings should undergo thorough repair—in some cases the repair needed is, that the old buildings should be pulled down and new ones erected in their place.

These edifices do not belong to the State, but are the property of private individuals or corporations, and as the soldiers' orphan schools are yet to continue quite a period of years, I do insist upon a thorough renovation of all the buildings occupied by these schools which have not already been thus renovated. Some of the buildings, I am glad to say, have been put into excellent repair. Several of the principals and proprietors during the last year have, by the expenditure of quite a large sum of money, placed the buildings and grounds in a very good condition, every desired convenience having been supplied, such as improved facilities in the laun-

dries and the bathing arrangements for the children, all of which is so essential to health and cleanliness.

Corporal Punishment.

I regret I must again refer to the horrible practice of corporal punishment in our schools. I am fully persuaded that the application of the rod, especially to delicate and defenseless girls, is exceedingly injurious. To my mind few spectacles, if any, are more revolting than to see a robust, able-bodied, full-grown man, whip in hand, inflicting lashes on children. The girls it never fails, aside from the physical pain, to degrade and disgust, and the rebellious boys it only serves to render more rebellious still. I hope the day is not far distant when I can report it entirely abolished in all the schools.

Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic have been true to their pledges to dying and disabled comrades, and have proved themselves fathers to the fatherless and needy. Quite a friendship exists between the men who once were the "boys in blue" and the young recruits who are growing up so strong and manly to fill the ranks now becoming sadly empty of the brave heroes of twenty years ago.

Let me, in conclusion, congratulate you upon the success of your administration. All acknowledge that the present prosperous condition of our common schools and soldiers' orphan schools is owing to *your* untiring efforts.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH E. HUTTER,
Inspector and Examiner.

Report of John W. Sayers.

To E. E. HIGBEE,

Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of my inspection of the soldiers' orphan schools during the past year:

General Condition.

All the schools have been visited, some four and others five times, and in the whole round of duty I have found but little cause for complaint of the general management, but much to commend and encourage. The satisfactory sanitary measures of the previous year, as to pure water, fresh air, proper ventilation of dormitories, and excellence and abundance of food, are still continued. The best evidence of the observance of these important measures is found in the healthful condition of the children.

Clothing of the same style, material, and quality is furnished as of last year.

Instruction and Training.

Instruction in the various branches of education has steadily improved, as experience has suggested better methods, until the schools are not excelled by any other institution of similar curriculum. In the examinations the pupils acquitted themselves with great credit, showing diligence upon their part and skill and industry upon the part of the teacher. Indeed, that which heretofore seemed so excellent has been largely improved upon. In physical and manual training much progress has been made; this is fully attested by the admirable discipline maintained and the manly bearing of the boys. In the girls' department similar advancement has been made where the useful science of housekeeping and matronly branches have been skillfully imparted. Sound moral and religious instruction, looking strictly to the spiritual welfare of the scholars, is among the important features of the teacher's work, and we have reason to rejoice over the good already accomplished and the grand results which are sure to follow.

The Governor's Visits.

The visits of Governor Pattison through the year were productive of much good. His high position, the deep interest he personally manifested in the work, and the enthusiasm which his addresses imparted to the scholars, will have an abiding effect upon their minds. While the children will never forget the Governor, they will long be remembered by him.

School-Buildings.

Many of the school-buildings are growing old, but are now receiving the much-needed repairs. The Mercer buildings, of which complaint has been made, have been thoroughly repaired during vacation. That our foresight is not always equal to the demands which emergencies may make upon us is clearly shown from the selection and location of these school-buildings. It would have been wise if the State had, at the outset, erected four or six good suitable buildings properly located for the use of these schools, as they would have saved much expense and served many useful purposes after the object of their construction had been consummated.

The thought of educating the orphans of the State's fallen defenders was a new experience, and was looked upon as only a temporary enterprise, but as time moved on it developed into one of the noblest and most patriotic conceptions of any nation or age.

The Grand Army.

If the education of our soldiers' orphans upon the part of the State was great and noble, the interest which the Grand Army has always manifested in the schools, and the jealous solicitude with which it has guarded every interest of these children of fallen comrades, is patriotically sublime. No nation in the world's history can boast of such an organization. The men who, in the hour of peril, faced death for home and country, and who stood like a barrier of fire against the enemies of human liberty when fierce re-

bellion sought the nation's life, no sooner laid down their arms upon the return of peace than all their differences and hardships were forgotten, and they were again the quiet citizens of a noble republic; but they could not forget each other, and thus they joined in fraternal union, forgetting personal strifes, banishing social distinction, and laying aside political differences. As they stood shoulder to shoulder in war, so in peace they have marched side by side, pledged to each other's welfare and interests. The living are remembered and the dead are not forgotten. Thus, with the truest philanthropy and the most praiseworthy loyalty, actuated by the holiest purposes, have they, with the utmost tenderness and love, watched over and cared for their comrades' orphans.

Termination of the Schools.

Five years for education, under the law, still remain before the valedictory will be written. There are waiting ones still unadmitted, and it is a question of serious moment as to who shall be first entitled. Why not give the most destitute priority? These little ones, without father or mother, too young to speak for themselves and too helpless to command influence, should first be gathered into the warmth and comfort of the schools, by the helping hand of the State. Let the most needy thus secure the benefit of the full five years' course still unexpired. I have given much thought to this wonderful work of our Commonwealth, and yet the more I think the more I am unable to comprehend the important results which must follow this great educational and protective scheme. These feeble ones of to-day will grow into the mighty powers of the future, and, as from a peaceful citizenship there came, in the hour of the Nation's peril, a vast army of heroic and intelligent warriors, so from among these children educated under the patronage of the State there shall come a powerful host of intelligent and loyal citizens, which shall stand a tower of strength and power against opposing elements, and,

“When to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side!”

they will more than cancel the debt they owe the country by patriotic devotion to its best interests.

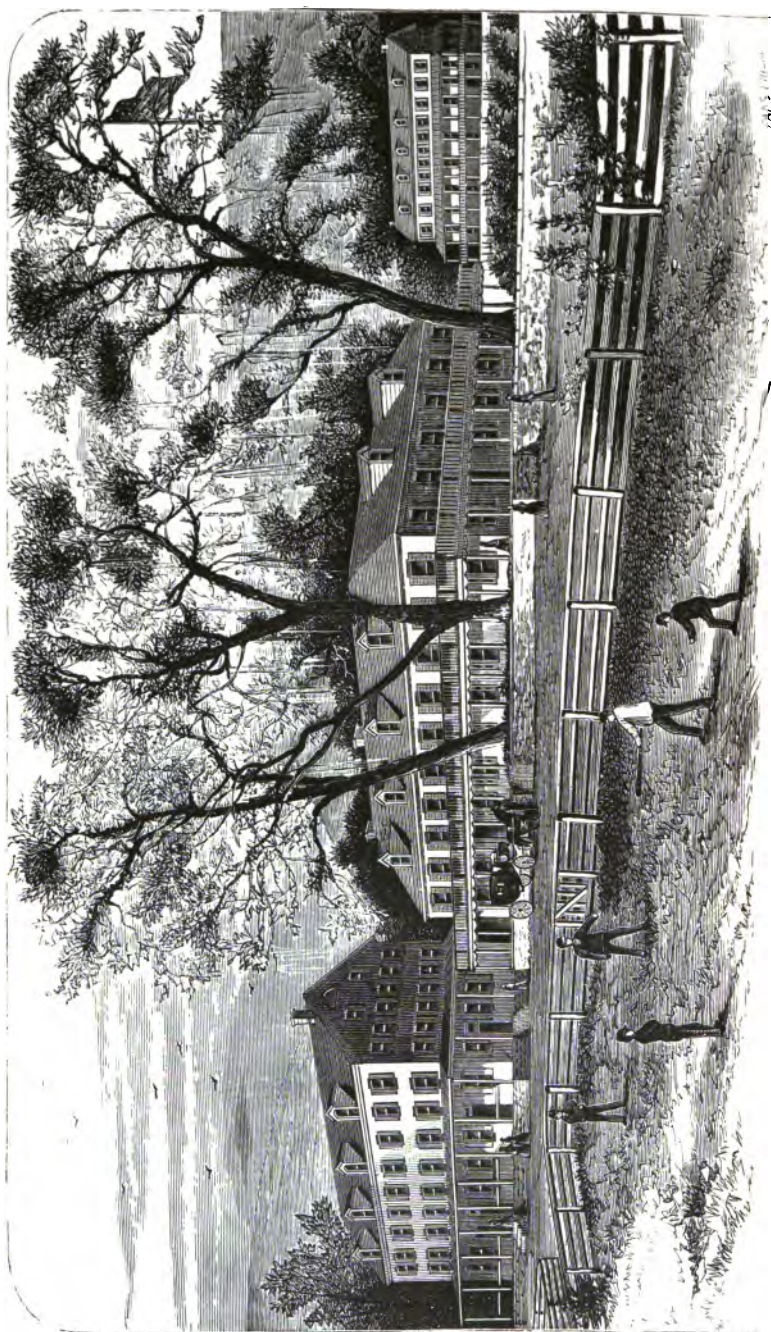
In Conclusion.

Permit me to compliment you upon the successful discharge of the trust committed to your care. None, with the same means, could have performed the duties better. The present commends you for it, and the future will hold you in grateful remembrance.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. SAYERS,
Inspector and Examiner.





CHESTER SPRINGS.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS.

CHESTER SPRINGS—R. S. Macnamee, Principal.

The condition of the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan School during the past year has been such as to enable us to obtain gratifying results in every department.

The health of the school has been excellent. No deaths and but a single case of serious illness make up the simple sanitary record for the year. In point of health, our school has been blessed from the beginning. During an existence of more than fifteen years, it has had under its care eight hundred and forty-five children. Among these, but nine deaths have occurred, an average death rate of a little more than one per cent. of the entire number of children admitted.

When we consider the facts that one of these deaths was the result of an accident, and the condition of nearly all the others at the time they were admitted was such that death and consequent release from suffering and pain were but a question of a short time, and that the school has escaped any serious epidemic form of disease, while the surrounding country has upon more than one occasion been visited by scarlet fever and diphtheria, carrying sorrow and gloom into many homes, we are led to feel that our health record has been a remarkable one, and that God's blessing has been with us, and that "His protecting arm has been over us."

The moral and religious character of the school is still very gratifying. The morning and evening devotional exercises, the Sabbath-school, and prayer-meetings are still continued as in the past, and every opportunity to impress upon the minds of the children the beauties of a pure and noble life is eagerly embraced.

The military discipline has been continued with more than usual interest and success. The Cornet Band, under the instruction of Professor J. P. Rowbotham, has attained an exceedingly creditable degree of proficiency.

The clothing has never been better. To have the best material, made up with due regard to both comfort and appearance, has been our aim.

Considerable painting and repairing have been done along through the year, and will be continued during vacation, so that when the children return they will find everything as comfortable and pleasant as possible.

The McCullough Literary Society still forms the same attractive and valuable feature of our school as in the past, and the library and reading-room grow more in favor with the children, and are more fully appreciated as the habit of reading and the desire for good literature increase.

The food has been well prepared, substantial, and abundant. The beds, bedding, towels, &c., have all been in good condition, and in no particular

has the standing of the school been allowed to degenerate. In fact, it has always been the desire and aim of the proprietor, Mr. M. S. McCullough, and those in charge to make each succeeding year more successful than the one previous.

The annual examination was ably conducted by Reverend J. W. Sayers, assisted by Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Professor J. W. Harvey, County Superintendent, Chester county, Professor George M. Philips, Principal West Chester State normal school, and the teachers. It showed that excellent work had been done, and that the earnest efforts of the teachers and pupils were rewarded with very satisfactory results. Quite a number of friends from Philadelphia, including the Honorable G. W. Hall, and others from Reading, West Chester, Phoenixville, and surrounding country, were present, and all seemed highly pleased with the day's work.

In closing we desire to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to a kind and merciful Providence, who has dealt so gently with us, and to all others who have labored so faithfully with us for the best interests of the school.

DAYTON—Elizabeth Ambrose, Principal.

Another school-year has drawn to a close, and we are pleased to be able to report the soldiers' orphan school at Dayton in a healthy and prosperous condition. We have had very little sickness and no deaths; hence, it becomes us in making this, our third annual report, to be very grateful to the Author of all good for His kind and watchful care over us.

A new series of text-books was adopted at the beginning of the last term, which proved to be well adapted to our use. Our teachers are earnest, industrious, and progressive, laboring diligently to understand not only the branches to be taught, but the nature, responsibility, and greatness of the work, devoting their best powers to the discharge of their high duties. The earnest work of the pupils was very clearly shown at our annual examination.

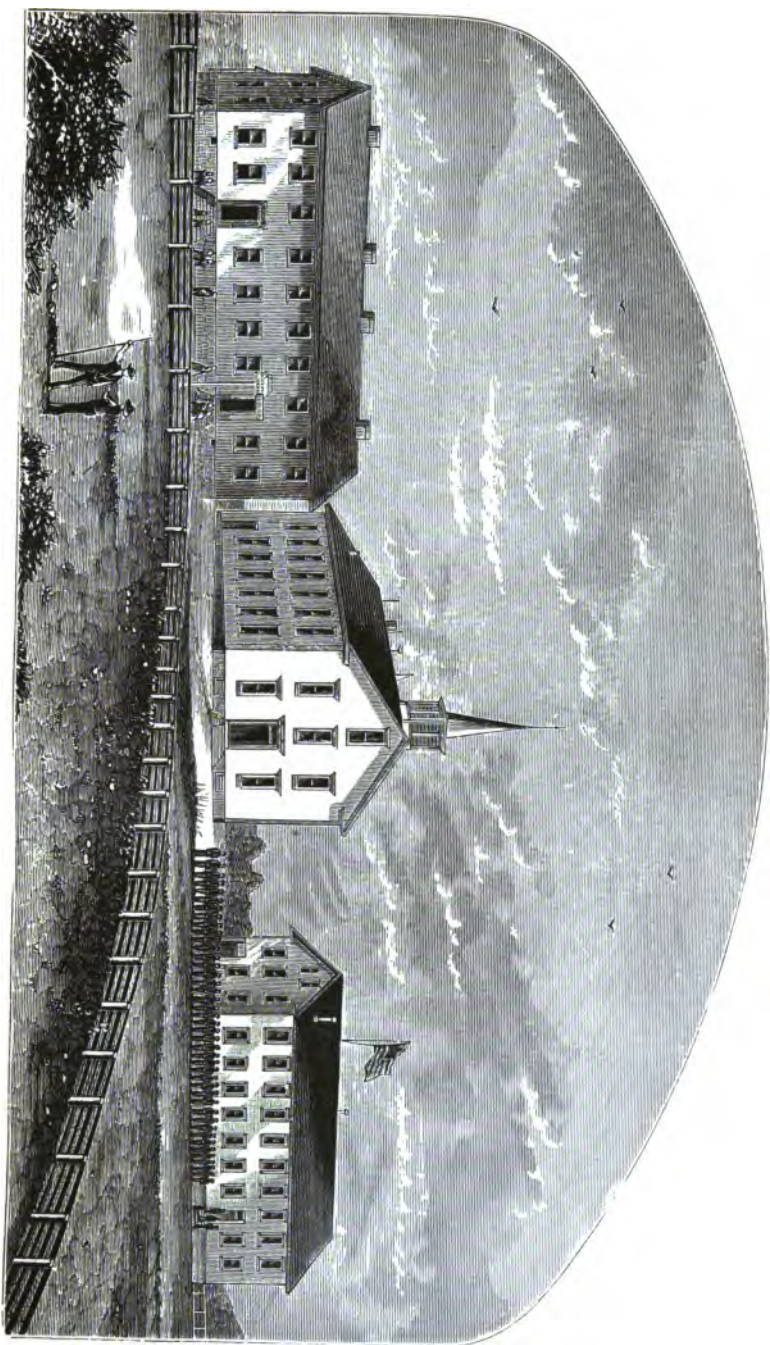
The industries are the same as in years past. We are glad to say that a few of the boys in our shoe-shop were able to make boots and shoes that drew first premium at our county fair.

The buildings have all been repainted outside, adding greatly to the appearance of our home. Inside painting and other repairs will be done during vacation.

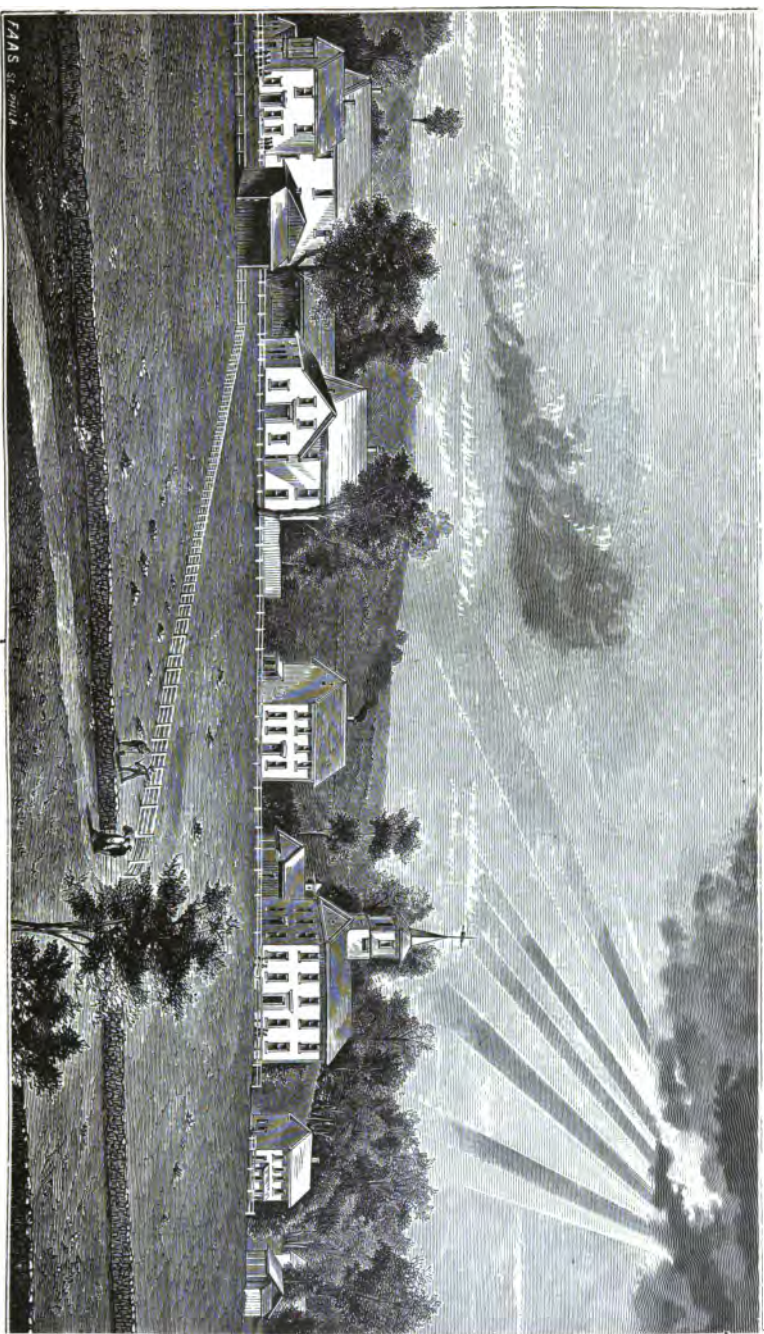
Our thanks are due Mr. David McCargo for passing our children over the Allegheny Valley railroad at very reduced rates; also, to Mr. J. W. Hanna, who kindly sends gratuitous to our reading-room four religious papers.

HARFORD—H. S. Sweet, Principal.

The following report of Harford Soldiers' Orphan School for the year ending May 31, 1884, is respectfully submitted:



DAYTON SCHOOL.



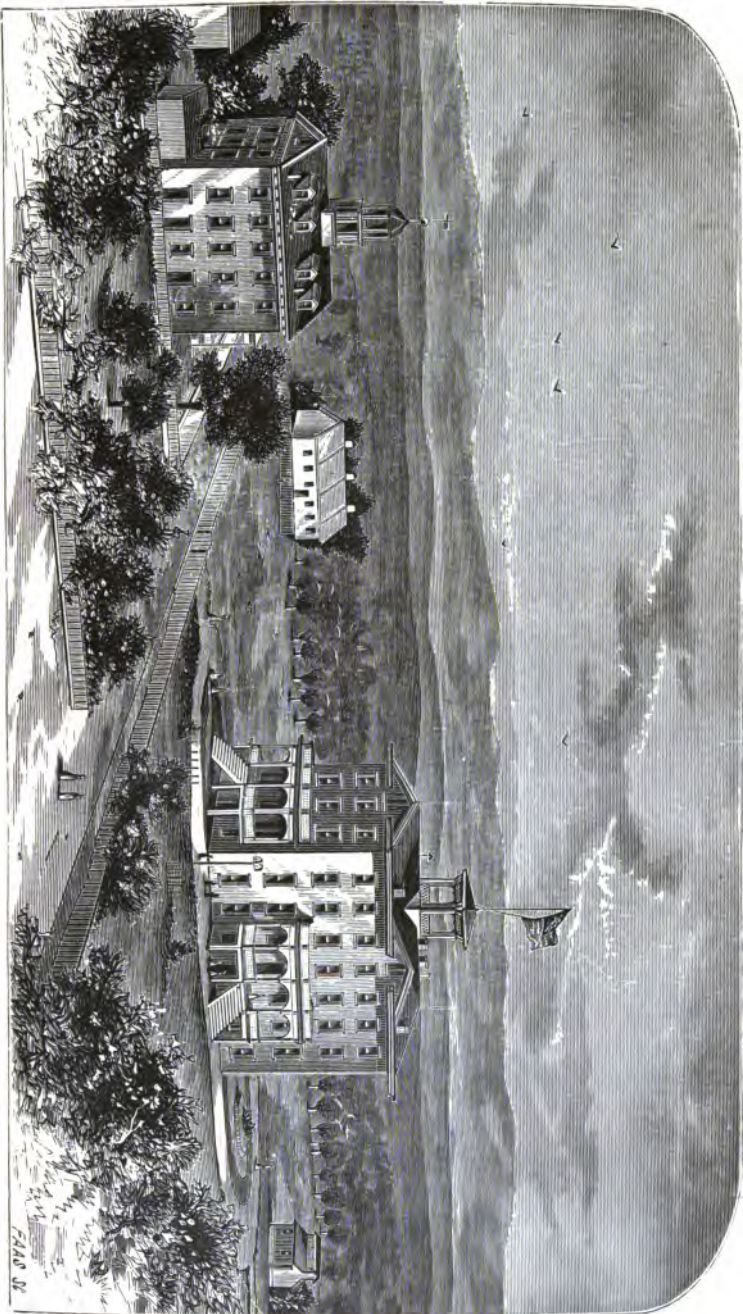
Prof. H. S. SWEET,
Principal and Proprietor.

HARFORD SCHOOL.

HARFORD,
Susquehanna Co., Pa.



LINCOLN INSTITUTION.
808 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.



MCALISTERVILLE SCHOOL.

COL. GEO. F. MCFARLAND,
Proprietor.

MCALISTERVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.

JACOB SMITH, Esq.,
Lessee.

During the past year progress has been made in every department of our school.

Health.

The health of the children has been good. For months in succession no sick one has occupied the infirmary.

Moral Training.

To secure this end, the same means have been employed and the same constant effort made as in previous years. Evening and morning family worship has been maintained.

Educational.

The educational department has been under the management of competent and earnest teachers, and good results have sprung from their united efforts.

Military Drill.

Two separate organizations exist among the boys, who elect their officers from among their number, and take pride in their drill and military appearance.

Work.

At the head of each department of labor a competent person is employed to direct the children and assist in doing the work. The most of these have the experience of many years and possess that wisdom that experience brings. The children seem to regard the school as a home provided for them to prepare for future usefulness, and have been studious, industrious, obedient, and contented.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION—Grace R. Gross, Secretary.

The Board of Managers of the Lincoln Institution are pleased to render a satisfactory annual report of the fifty boys under their supervision in the Home. The boys have been and are in good health and have progressed favorably in their studies and at their various occupations, giving satisfaction to their teachers and employers. Most of the boys are ambitious, and are desirous of doing well.

McALLISTERVILLE—George W. Wright, Principal.

The first year's management of McAllisterville Soldiers' Orphan School gives me little else than the usual routine work to report, with perhaps the usual results from such institutions. Professor F. P. Eberman was selected as principal, with nearly a full corps of new teachers. We were fairly satis-

fied with results as shown by the annual examination, and believe the advancement of pupils as good as reasonably should have been expected. Professor Eberman showed many good qualifications for this kind of work, and we regret he saw proper to leave us for another occupation. J. B. Page, Esq., was employed as local manager and attendant. His experience in similar positions at Mount Joy and Mercer schools gave him a thorough knowledge of the needs of children as well as of the institution, and the effects of good discipline and correct moral teaching were seen in the cheerful obedience and general kindness of all. The general health of the children has been good, but few cases of serious sickness during the year.

Food and clothing, ample in quantity and of good quality, were furnished. The necessary work connected with house-keeping, gardening, and farming was taught in the usual manner, and with good results. Our girls are more than commonly good in all their different duties of this kind, and many of our boys are experts as farmers and gardeners.

A marked improvement was made in military drill, all the boys being formed in companies and regularly taught in all the movements and manual of arms. We feel that much substantial good was accomplished, and for which we wish to extend our thanks to all in anywise connected with the institution, and to the general public. With better acquaintance with children, patrons, and community, assistance and encouragement of the Department and the people of McAllisterville and vicinity, with a firm reliance in a benign Providence, we humbly trust our future may be still more prosperous and useful.

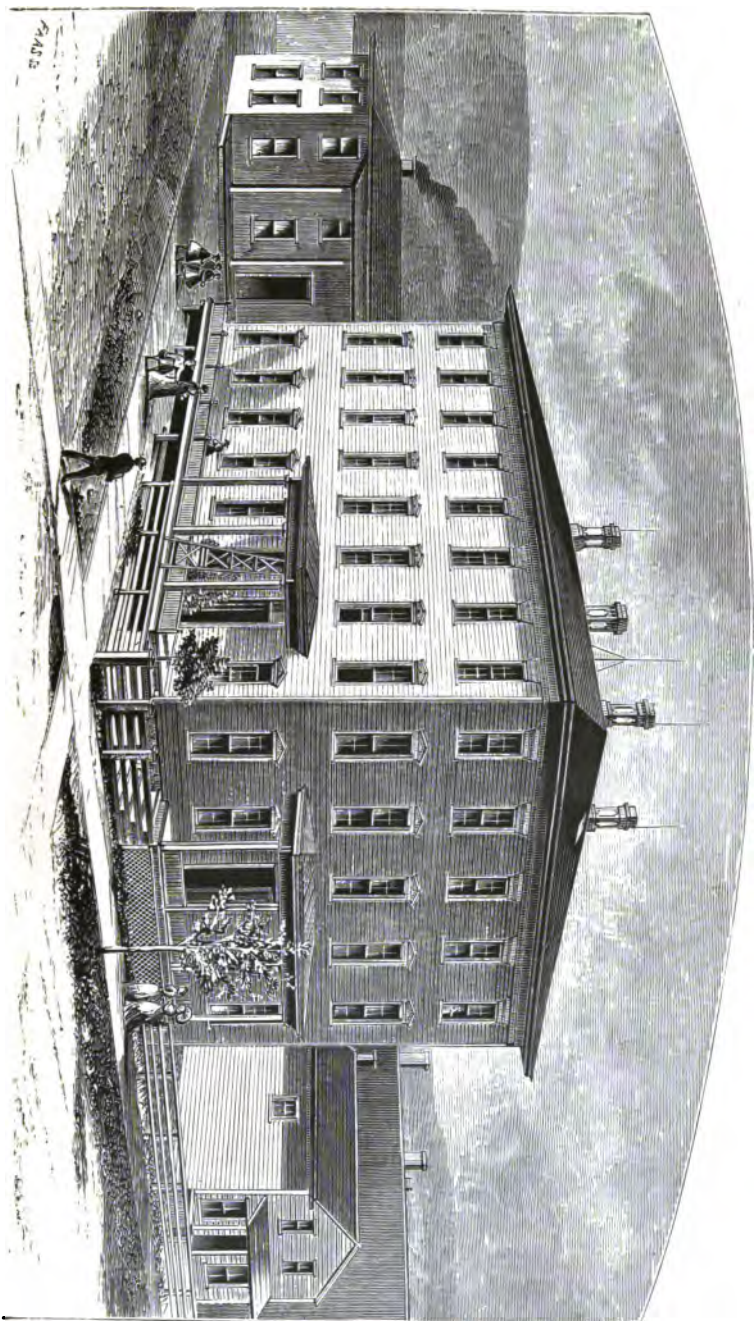
MANSFIELD—Jane M Allen, Principal.

Our school for the past year has been prosperous in many ways. There has not been a death, there has been but very little sickness, and with the exception of a few cases of sore eyes, no contagious diseases.

The morals of the pupils have never been better. In May of last year thirty-five of the older pupils expressed a wish to unite with the different churches of the place, and as their deportment indicated that they "were trying to lead a new life," they were encouraged to do so. The good seed that produced such a glorious harvest was, most of it, sown by a Christian matron in a quiet way.

Divine service Sunday mornings, Sunday-school and singing-hour Sunday afternoon, prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, morning and evening chapel exercises, and kindly talks by resident clergymen, constitute our regular means of religious instruction. Early last fall, the school met with a much-felt loss, in the removal from the place of the Reverend B. F. Brown, who for two years had given Bible talks one evening in each week.

Our hard-working and conscientious school-room principal still makes the progress of the more advanced grades her especial care, and from the reports of the examiners, the markings of the pupils, and from what we



Prof. F. A. ALLEN,
Principal and Proprietor.

MANSFIELD SCHOOL.

MANSFIELD,
Tioga Co., Pa.

know of her work and that of her thorough assistants, we feel assured that our children are receiving educationally the best possible training. Our ninth grade has twelve pupils; those first promoted are able to enter the senior class of the normal school.

Eighty of our less advanced pupils, forming a model school for the normal, are in charge of a principal well fitted for the position, and the progress of the pupils in that department is certainly complimentary to him and the teachers over whom he presides.

The five "sixteeners" sent by the State to the normal school the past year have been a great credit to us; two of them go out to teach and three enter the senior class for next year. We have now an instructor in military tactics, who will drill the boys regularly through the whole year according to the system used at West Point. Subject to his inspection, the boys have already become more tidy in appearance. A good teacher of music has also been added to our corps of instructors, making our force complete.

Many of the children of *disabled* soldiers are sent us so young that teaching them to work is a much more difficult task than when we had only older ones, though many of the boys are doing good work on the farm, in the bakery, and in general chore work. Of those discharged on age, three went out pretty good bakers, and two younger ones had been in the bakery some months. One boy is quite an expert at carpentry, and two have done some creditable wood carving. The scarcity of girls' help has made it necessary for some time past to teach the boys to help about the housework, and in most cases they have done the subject ample justice. A few have also been taught to run the sewing-machine. Our girls are good workers, even the *little* ones are taught to do their own mending and darning beautifully.

Our sixteeners never want positions, as there is a demand for them as soon as they are discharged.

A new building has just been completed on the school-ground, size forty-eight by sixty feet, furnishing large airy dormitories, and new sitting and reading-rooms for the boys, and new school-rooms for the advanced grades. Close by it is built a new bath-room and gymnasium also for the boys. The school-rooms are on the first floor, saving much labor to teachers in climbing stairs, and, being on our own ground, our girls are relieved of the necessity of crossing the public streets several times a day.

Indeed, at no time in the school history has it been possible to do as well by the soldiers' orphans as it will be another year. Our buildings are much further apart, and all connecting sheds, coal-houses, and outside staircases removed, thus lessening our danger from fire, and our boys' sleeping-room being on the second floor, and furnished with two flights of stairs, makes egress a very easy matter.

The girls will have a new bath-room on the second floor, and a large wardrobe near it.

The removal of the boys to their new rooms will leave the entire main building to be occupied by teachers and girls, and the tearing down of the old gymnasium and dining-room will give the girls a large play-ground, and let in the sunlight, making all our rooms dry, light, and pleasant.

Everything is being done in the line of repairs that will contribute most to the health and comfort of the children for the coming years.

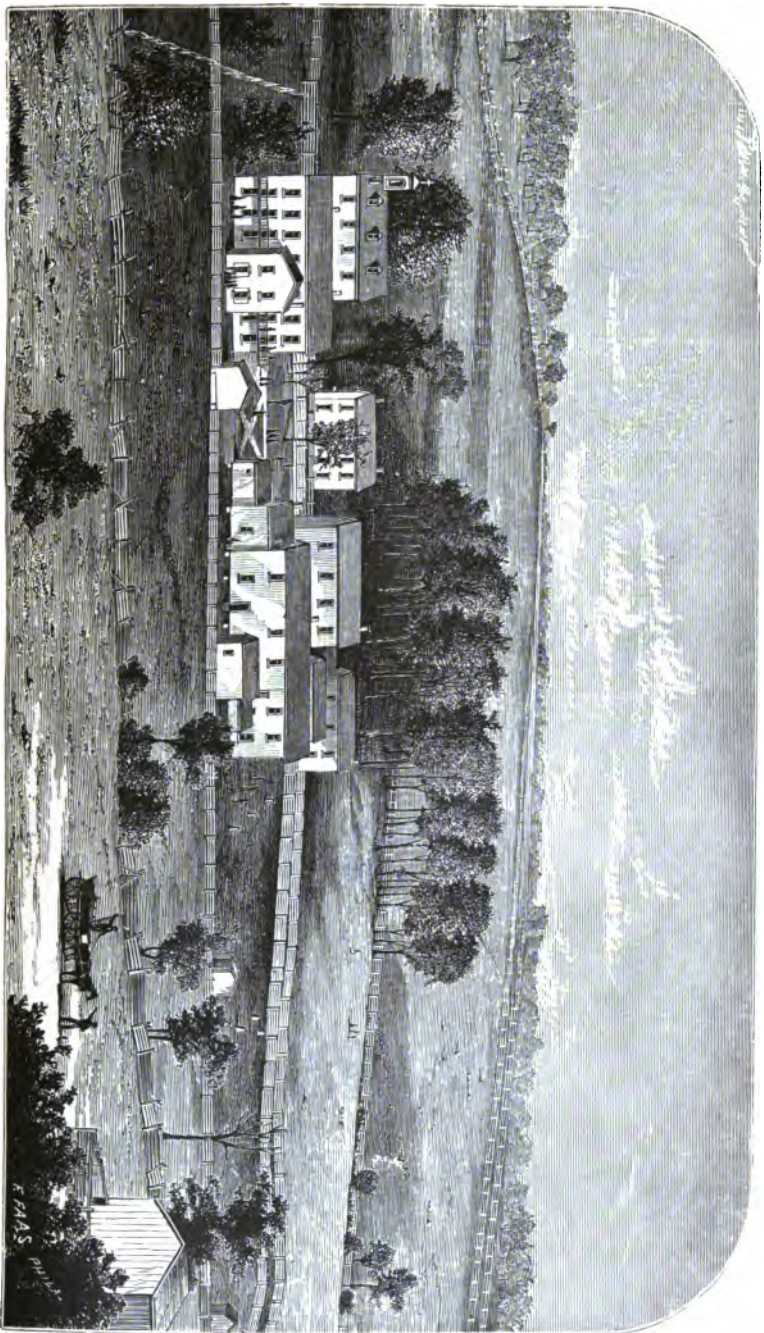
MERCER—J. M. Sherwood, Principal.

The management of this school has been the same during the past year as in former years. The heads of departments were, in most cases, those who served last year, and some have had several years' experience in the school. All were well qualified and understood well how to meet the responsibilities of their respective positions, and have cheerfully coöperated with the management in efforts to surround the children with such influences as to cause them to feel that this is their home, in which they have a personal interest and a just pride. A feeling of contentment on the part of the children has so prevailed during the year that the matter of discipline has been a pleasant task. The mildest measures, kindly and systematically administered, have been met with prompt and willing obedience. I have been pleased to notice from time to time that the children recognize more than in former years the rules and regulations of the school as essential to their welfare and worthy of their regard.

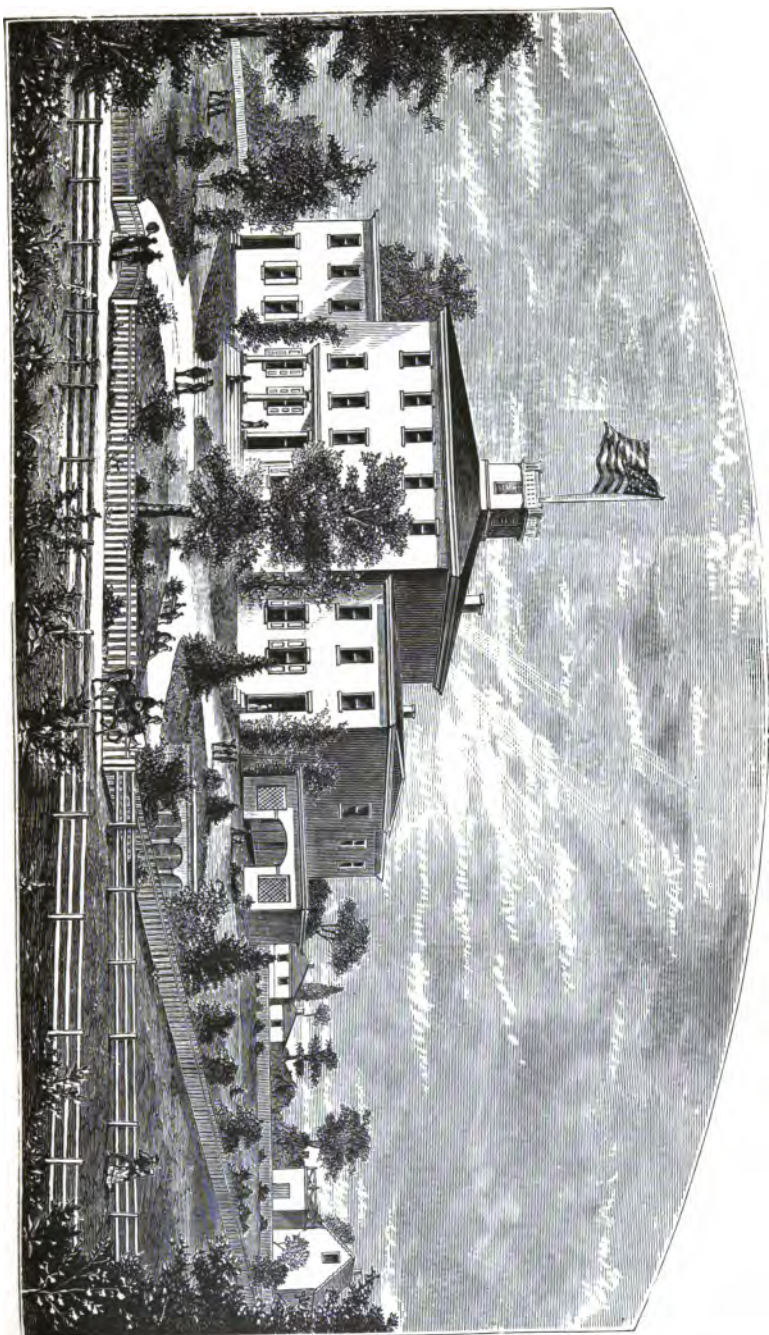
With this condition of the school, affording opportunity for doing good work, the faculty of well-qualified and earnest teachers has produced results which are very satisfactory. The pupils have made steady and substantial progress in their different studies, and, after thorough examinations and tests, have been regularly advanced in grades. The teachers have aimed to teach the pupils how to study, how to observe, how to think and reason for themselves, how to use their own powers of mind, to take pleasure in hard study, to love to discover truth, to aim to understand principles rather than to commit them to memory. These methods, especially as applied in the primary department, have produced good results.

The annual examinations, held on the 14th of May, were conducted by Reverend J. W. Sayers, of the State department, assisted by Professor J. A. Cooper, of the Edinboro' normal school, Colonel E. P. Gould, of Erie, and Superintendent Palm, of Mercer. The children looked forward to this occasion with pleasure, and the day proved to be a very pleasant one to them. The examinations were witnessed by many visitors, and all expressed themselves as well pleased.

The moral and religious training of the children has been a very prominent feature of our work. Devotional exercises, consisting of Scriptural readings, prayers, and sacred songs, were held in the chapel each morning and evening. These exercises were so conducted as to enlist the interest of the children. Our Sabbath-school, held on Sabbath afternoons, has been



MERCER SCHOOL.



GEORGE W. WRIGHT,
Principal

MOUNT JOY SCHOOL.

MOUNT JOY,
Lancaster County, Pa.

attended with great interest and good results. The teachers of the school, assisted by citizens of town, have regularly imparted class instruction. The different clergymen have also been faithful in assisting us in these Sabbath exercises. During the winter months, a series of revival meetings, held twice or three times a week, was conducted by the ministers and other Christian workers of town. Nearly all the pupils expressed themselves as greatly interested in the work, and about fifty united with the different churches. Through the generosity of these ministers, who have labored so faithfully for the good of the children, and the benevolence of the American Bible Society, a Bible was presented to each pupil, except a few of the younger.

The school has been favored with good health throughout the year. There has been but little sickness, and that of a mild nature. The boys and girls are as hearty and vigorous as can be found anywhere. It has been frequently observed that those children who were of somewhat delicate constitution when admitted to the school have soon grown into a condition of robustness unusual to them. Regular and systematic habits of exercise and dietary, together with the healthful surroundings of the school, have contributed largely to this condition of health. The children have been supplied, too, with abundance of wholesome food of the best quality. The boys and girls have been furnished with ample clothing of superior texture, so that, both as to appearance and comfort, they will compare very favorably with other children.

The industrial features have been about the same as in former years. By a systematic arrangement of detail duty, a wide experience in various kinds of work is given both boys and girls, so that they acquire habits of industry, and are guarded against habits of idleness. There is no time for idleness when children are all the time pleasantly employed in study, work, or play, and there is no place for idlers in a soldiers' orphan school.

During the year, essential repairs were made from time to time as needed for convenience and appearance, so that at the close of the year, the buildings are in a better condition of repair than at the beginning. During the present vacation, extensive repairs will be made on several of the buildings, which will greatly improve their appearance and convenience.

MOUNT JOY—Harvey B. Houck, Principal.

Our school-work in the last year has been very satisfactory. The annual examination was conducted by Dr. Higbee, assisted by Deputy State Superintendent Henry Houck, Professors Shaub and Lyte, of Millersville normal school, Professors Ames and Geist, superintendents respectively of Columbia and Marietta, Honorable W. U. Hensel, editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, Captain Howard Potts, representative of the G. A. R., and other prominent school-men and members of the Grand Army. The interest manifested by the people of the town and surrounding country was ex-

ceedingly gratifying, the number of visitors being so large that it was impossible to make them as comfortable as we desired.

The pupils did remarkably well in the several branches of study and they received very favorable mention from all the examiners. The music was highly spoken of, and teachers and pupils complimented. Specimens of drawing, as executed by the children, were closely inspected, and very favorably criticised. A pleasing feature of the exercises was the offering of gold medal awards by Mr. Hensel, of Lancaster, and Professor Shaub, of Millersville, to the pupils who can give the best history of Lancaster county, its settlement, products, &c., and the best history of William Penn, in connection with his settlement of Pennsylvania. The awards to be made by a committee who shall be appointed to conduct the special examinations next year.

Believing that the children should receive as much and as thorough moral and religious training as they would in any Christian family, they not only attend worship every morning and evening, but also the different churches in town every Sunday morning. A well-regulated and interesting Sabbath-school has been in operation in our chapel, conducted by a friend of the school, who has taken great interest in the spiritual welfare of the boys and girls.

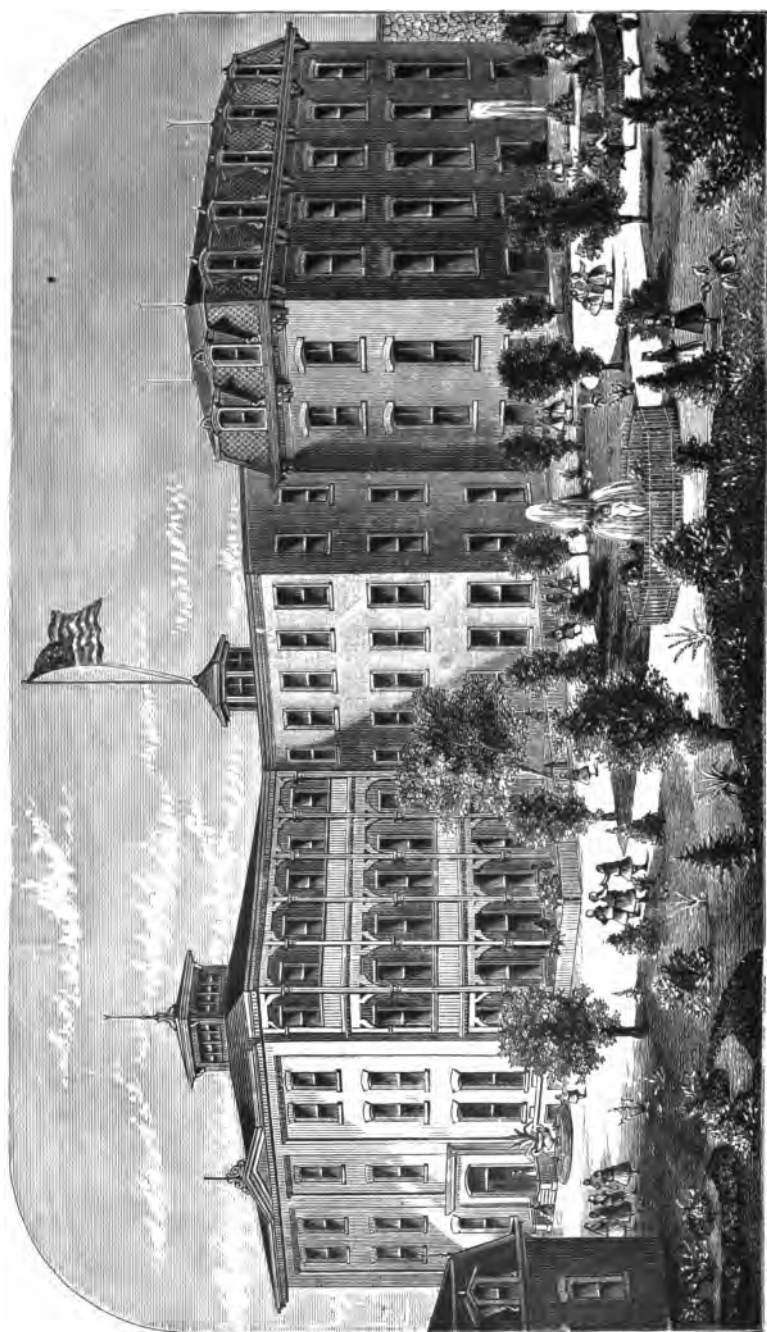
During the last term, our pupils have enjoyed good health. In the early part of the year, diphtheria made its appearance in our neighborhood and three of our pupils fell victims to this terrible disease. With this exception, we have had no sickness or disease. Wholesome food, warm clothing, healthful exercise, and obedience to the laws of health have brought about this good result. Dr. Ziegler, the physician in charge, makes daily visits to the school, and his services and advice have proved to be of great value.

Our buildings have been repainted outside and inside. Most of the rooms have been refurnished and new floors laid wherever necessary. The grounds have been improved, new walks are being laid, and the general appearance is neat and tidy.

The clothing has been as good, if not better, than in former years. The children have been taught habits of cleanliness, and how properly to care for their clothing. The result has been an improvement.

Under the management of Honorable George W. Wright, the institution is provided with everything to make it cheerful and pleasant to teacher and pupil. His long experience has qualified him preëminently for the work. Everything receives his personal supervision. The boys and girls now here, as well as the sixteeners, recognize in him one of their best friends, and always speak of him in terms of praise.

We cannot close this, our first report as principal, without expressing our hearty appreciation of the many favors from the Department, the kind advice and forbearance of the manager, the ready coöperation of teachers and employés, and the excellent deportment of our boys and girls.



SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.
Twenty-Third and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE—A. G. Huber, Superintendent.

The annual work was begun with one change in the faculty, none among the officers or employes, continuing to the close, making a great improvement on previous sessions. The event of the year was on the 22d of May, which was attended by Doctor E. E. Higbee, Professor Henry Houck, Reverend John W. Sayers, Doctor Edward Brooks, Professor Thomas May Pierce, Professor Franklin Ibach, Professor J. MacAlister, Lieutenant Robert Crawford, United States Navy, all of whom took part in the examination. No class was examined by a teacher of the school. All the exercises were conducted by those not directly connected with us. It proved satisfactory, and many were the words of commendation for what work was done and how well it was done. There were present during the day Governor Robert E. Pattison, Mrs. Hayes, wife of the ex-President, Justice Trunkey, the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., Robert B. Beath, numerous Grand Army men, many legislators of the State and city, the managers and trustees of the school, besides crowds of the friends of the children and the institution. The diplomas were presented to the graduates by the Governor, who deserves a great deal of credit for his interest in the soldiers' orphans. His speech was full of good advice, understood, and appreciated. The other speakers were Doctor E. E. Higbee, Professor Houck, Reverend James Neill, Judge Trunkey, Lieutenant Crawford, Doctor Edward Brooks, Reverend Comrade Shermer, and Chaplain Sayers. The exercises of the day were concluded with a drill and dress parade by the battalion in full cadet uniform, and reviewed by Governor Pattison and staff, Commander-in-Chief Beath and staff, Colonel Theo. Weidersheim, Colonel Edwin N. Benson, and John E. Faunce.

A new feature was introduced in our curriculum last September, and continued throughout the year—thirty of the largest and most advanced boys were sent twice a week to the Spring Garden Institute for instruction in mechanical handiwork. This department is divided into metal-work, wood-work, and mechanical drawing, under the supervision of Lieutenant Robert Crawford, United States Navy, who divided the boys in three sections of ten each. One section worked on metal, which comprises a course in bench and power-tool work—the ordinary operations the pupils perform are “laying off work, chipping and filing to line, production of true surface, fitting up work, turning, planing, screw-cutting, boring, and drilling.” The second section worked on wood, which comprises “carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, and elements of molding.” Lectures on work-shop appliances were given to explain the principles underlying the various mechanical operations performed by the pupils, the correct use of tools, their construction, and care. The third section was put on mechanical drawing. The sections were changed at regular intervals so that all the boys received instruction in metal, wood, and drawing. Specimens of their handiwork were on exhibition on examination—they were samples of iron and wood-work and mechanical drawings. Specimens of the girls' artificial floral work

were also on exhibition. Great surprise was expressed by the public that the work was so neatly and perfectly done. The effect of adding manual training has been excellent and is permanent. The pupils were always eager and ready for the work, and no complaint was ever made by a teacher that the studies were neglected. The future graduates of this school will leave better equipped for the battle of life than those of the past.

A class of about fifty members had instruction, during the term, once a week, in phonography. Some are quite expert in the use of pen and pencil in the new study. The two literary societies did good work for themselves, under the direction of the teachers. Each, at the holidays, gave an entertainment, and, at the close of the school, both gave a union one, to which the public was invited. They were well attended, exceedingly interesting and successful. The library contains over two thousand volumes, which are used daily by the scholars. Several of the leading magazines are taken by the societies.

The buildings in all their compartments, the grounds, the food, and the clothing, will bear rigid examination. Philadelphia has thirty-six Grand Army Posts; every one has a Soldiers' Orphan Committee, whose duty it is to inspect us quarterly and report results. Some from the surrounding counties also send committees for the same purpose. We welcome them all, seek their coöperation, and are always glad to see them.

The health has been excellent, and the many visitors who called almost daily have expressed great surprise that we are so free from the diseases usually prevalent among children. The ailments were few, of a mild character, and short duration, still three deaths are recorded; two from membranous croup, one by accidental drowning.

The moral nature of the children is as carefully guarded as the intellectual. The Sabbath-school was as popular as the previous year. About one hundred and seventy children are church members and commune regularly with the congregation to which they belong. The school is not sectarian; the children join church where they desire.

The military department is what it should be—the best in the State. The Matthew Baird cornet band is very popular, has many calls to play at entertainments, which are seldom accepted, as we do not consider it best for the boys. A number of excursions are made during vacation for the benefit and pleasure of those who have no homes. The children always turn out with the G. A. R. on Grand Army day, Memorial day, and Independence day.

The year has been pleasant and successful, and we hope profitable. All who are employed by the institution are well qualified for what they undertake, and perform their whole duty. The managers and trustees of the school have our heartfelt thanks for the kind, courteous treatment and encouraging, cheerful words we have always received.



ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME, BUTLER.

ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME—P. C. Prugh, Superintendent.

In submitting our report to the State, it is hardly necessary for us to speak of the very excellent location and beautiful surroundings of the Home. These are well known. We may, however, say that the results obtained, under its present parental management during the year just closed, have been highly satisfactory, as well as complimentary, to the efforts made.

First of all, we ought, with grateful hearts, to return thanks to Almighty God, the Father of the fatherless, for His manifold kindness to us all through the year. Both sickness and death have been averted from our entire family, thus making it unnecessary for the physician to put in half a dozen calls.

We feel entirely warranted in saying that the Home is in a most excellent condition. The children, generally, have been quiet and orderly. Our helps in the house have been models in their womanly conduct towards the children and in a thorough acquaintance with the particular work to which each has been assigned. The provisions for our tables have been plenty and of the most wholesome kind. The children's clothing is comfortable and well made.

We have religious worship, adapted to the wants and capacities of the children, each morning and evening in the chapel, and also on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday morning we attend Sunday-school and the preaching of the Gospel in one of the churches in the town of Butler. The moral and religious character of the children is all that could reasonably be expected. Two of the boys were confirmed and entered into full fellowship with the church on Easter.

Our school, also, is in a very good condition. No disturbing element has effected its discipline and excellent order. Teachers and scholars manifest the utmost confidence in each other. The pupils generally have made commendable progress in their studies; especially has this been the case with the little ones in the primary class. To these the principal of the school is required to direct her own personal attention. We regard it far better to start children right in their course of education than to correct faults after they have been contracted under inefficient and inexperienced teachers.

Our printing office furnishes work for three of the boys outside of school hours. In this they have a fine opportunity of learning a good trade. They do the work on our *Orphans' Friend* a respectable monthly having a circulation of one thousand subscribers. Boys who go out from the office at sixteen very readily command from five to six dollars per week. One such just graduated and secured a position before leaving the home.

The main part of our house is now undergoing a thorough repair. A new mansard roof is being placed upon it, thus completing the third story. This will give us six large and comfortable rooms, thus making the house, with its late modern improvements, its wide veranda, and beautiful picturesque surroundings, all that could be desired for an orphan home.

TRESSLER ORPHAN HOME — P. Willard, Superintendent.

In making our annual report to the Department of Soldiers' Orphans, it becomes us to be very grateful to the Author of all good for the care with which He has watched over and prospered us in the past.

On the first of June last, it was fifteen years since we took charge of the Home. Since that period, independent of the charity orphans, we have had under our care two hundred and fifty-six children of deceased and disabled soldiers; of this number, we have been called to record but two deaths.

The general health of the children during the year has been remarkably good. With the exception of measles, we have had nothing more than an occasional cold during the whole year. In the month of February last, the whole neighborhood was infected with this epidemic.

After being all around us amongst the neighbors, it broke out in the Home, and we had upward of seventy cases in the space of about three weeks. I am happy to state that they all got over it in a short time, and that without leaving any evil results. The attending physician attributes it all to the good nursing and the healthy condition of the children and school at the time it made its appearance.

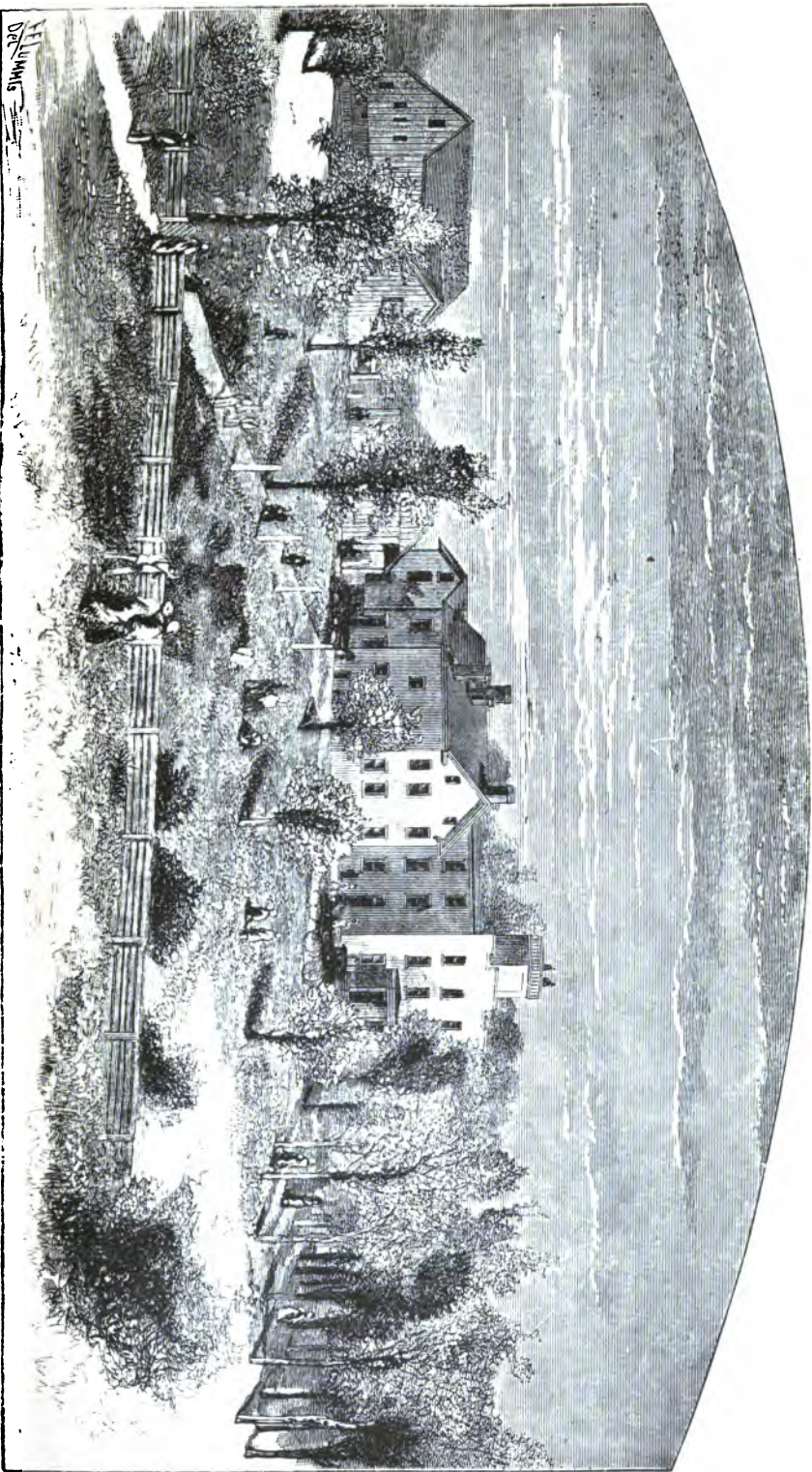
The progress of the children in their various branches of study during the year has been all that we could reasonably expect.

Religious services have not only been kept up in the Home as in former years and the children brought together in the Sabbath-school every Sunday afternoon, but they attend preaching regularly every Sabbath morning in the village church, where divine service is held alternately by the Lutheran and Reformed ministers in charge, except when the weather is too inclement; in which case, services are held by the superintendent in the school-room. On Sabbath evening we have prayer-meeting, together with reading and expounding the Holy Scriptures. In these meetings some of the older boys generally take part and seem to do so with much interest.

Under the tutelage of a corps of competent, experienced, and efficient teachers to coöperate with the superintendent, every effort is made not only to develop the intellect, but establish in each child a good moral character, and prepare it for usefulness in life, and enable it to be an ornament to society wherever it may go.

We have been renovating the buildings during the spring and summer. We have rolled back the old dining-room, and torn down the kitchen, bake-room, bath-house, and laundry, and put up in their stead a much more commodious building of brick.

The main building is 75×40 feet, three stories high, in addition to the basement. On the first floor of this edifice we will hereafter have the school and recitation-rooms, with a ceiling thirteen feet high and fine ventilation, so as to give a sufficiency of pure atmosphere both for teachers and scholars. The second story will contain a private room for the principal teacher, together with a reading-room and clothing-room for the boys,



Rev. P. WILLARD,
Superintendent.

TRESSLER ORPHANS' HOME.

LOYSVILLE.
Perry Co., Pa.

and also a large dormitory for the smaller-sized boys; and the third story will contain a room for each of the male assistant teachers and a dormitory, 60×40, for the larger-sized boys. A part of the basement story will be partitioned off into separate apartments by brick walls so as to afford play-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls, during the extreme cold weather of winter or when the weather is too inclement for them to enjoy their childish sports on the campus or in their outdoor play-houses. These apartments will have their entrance on different sides of the house. The boys will enter their play-room on the west, and the girls on the east side of the house. The remainder of this basement will be sub-divided, and a portion will contain a pool fitted for a plunge or shower-bath, as they may prefer, and the balance for a laundry, if in the course of time it should be needed.

The intermediate building, connecting the old and new building, $42\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ feet, is also three stories high. The cellar of this building is also divided into two apartments, the one for vegetables and the other for groceries. The first floor will be used for the culinary department, having an entrance into the old school-room, which is now converted into a dining-room. There is also in this building an ironing-room and side room, with an entrance from the foot of the stairs coming down from the boys' dormitory. In this room the boys will wash and comb, before entering the school-room in the morning. There is also a large hall in this building, leading from the school-room to the dining-room. Through this the children will pass to and from their meals, without being exposed to the weather. The second story of this building contains a sewing-room, a patch-room, and a wash and bath-room for the girls, and the third story will contain the girls' clothing-room and several sleeping-rooms for the female employés.

The old reading-room in the old building will have an additional apartment, and will be used as a reading-room for the girls and a music-room conjointly. The two upper stories of the old building will be converted into dormitories for the girls, matrons, and the superintendent, together with a couple of rooms for the sick, if there should be any, one for the boys and one for the girls, and a few for the entertainment of visitors.

The bake-room and laundry are now on the first floor of the old dining-room, which has been rolled back to the rear of the present building, and the dormitory on the second floor of that building will be appropriated to the laundress, to be used as a drying-room when the weather is unpleasant.

The play-sheds, built two years ago on different parts of the campus, will be used, as heretofore, by the children, more particularly for summer recreations, together with their amusements under the shade of the trees which now surround the house. We have terraced the yard in front of the buildings during the spring and summer. The consequence was the yard has not been decorated with the various kinds of flowers as it has been for the several past years, but by another year we will be enabled to make it more beautiful than it has ever been.

We are now in a position to accommodate all the deserving charity children whom the Lord may send to knock at our door, and still have abundance of room to receive and make comfortable any other of soldiers' children the Department at Harrisburg may see fit to admit to the Home.

UNIONTOWN—A. H. Waters, Principal.

Another year in the history of Pennsylvania's soldiers' orphan school-work has been recorded with the past. In this school it has been a year of more than ordinary exemption from sickness and ailments common to children. As the quarterly reports of the attending physician have shown, no case of serious sickness has occurred during the entire year. This demands a grateful acknowledgment of the care of our Heavenly Father over these little ones.

Educational.

The educational progress has been very satisfactory. No expense has been spared to provide the necessary equipments for successful work. Special attention has been given to drawing and penmanship, and a considerable number of the scholars have made very gratifying progress.

Morals.

There has been, to all connected with the school, a noticeable improvement in morals. With all the influences for good which daily surround the school, any other result could hardly be possible. It is the aim to have none but good moral and religious teachers and helpers. The school is a community in itself, being far removed from outside influences. On Easter Sunday a number of the older pupils were confirmed in the church connected with the school. This important step is taken after careful instruction in the fundamental truths of the Bible, and with the consent of their friends. I am happy to say that many who have left on age are worthy members in other Christian churches.

Buildings.

There has been a considerable sum expended in repairs, painting, etc. Every year some improvement is made to the grounds.

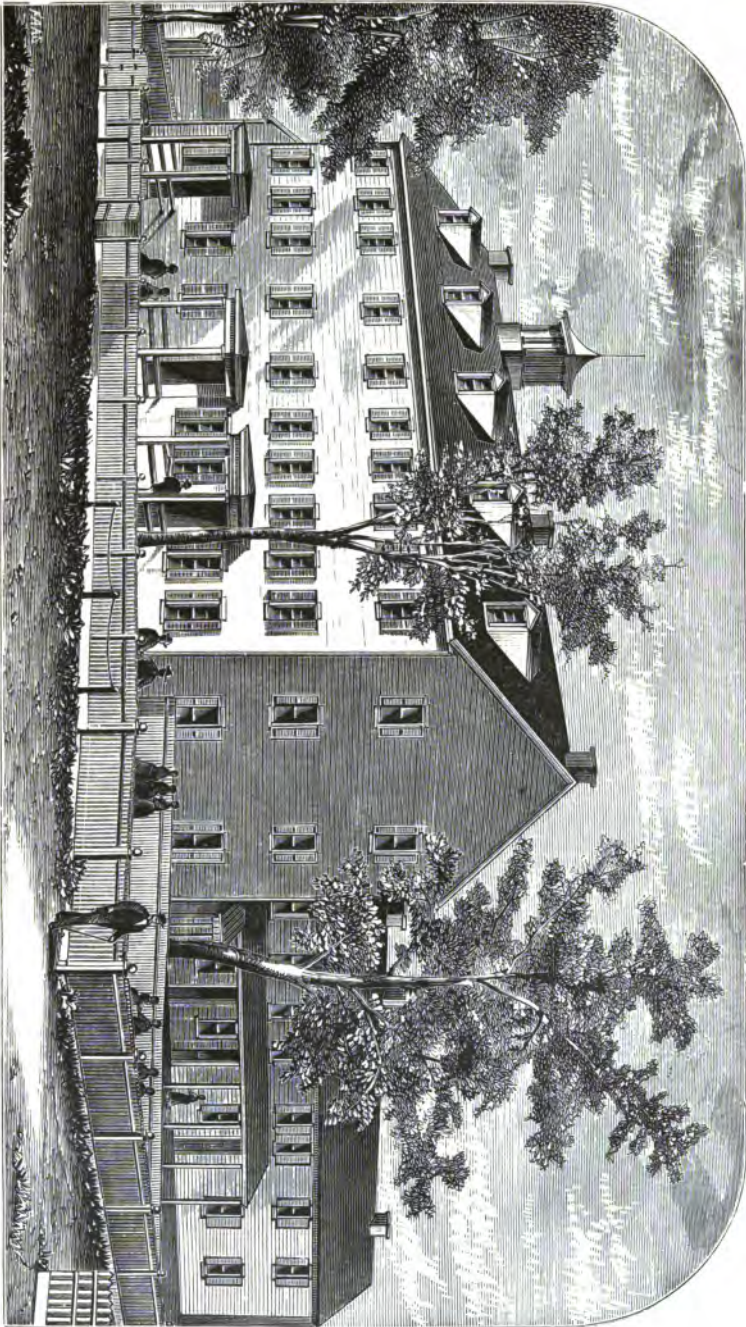
A green-house has been kept expressly for the use of the school, which has furnished an abundance of flowers of all kinds. These add greatly to the appearance of the grounds and cultivate in the children a taste for the beautiful.

Among the improvements made during the year, we have to report the erection of a new stone steam laundry building, with all the appliances of a first-class laundry. The cost of building and machinery was \$4,000. This is regarded as a very great addition to the convenience and necessities of the school. It does away with a large amount of the drudgery of the wash-room, and in two days accomplishes, with comparatively little



Rev. A. H. WATERS,
Principal and Proprietor.

UNIONTOWN,
Fayette County, Pa.



J. A. MOORE,
Principal.

WHITE HALL SCHOOL.

CAMP HILL P. O.,
Cumberland Co., Pa.

work, what formerly required a week of severe toil. It also gives the children more time to acquire a knowledge of other domestic duties much more congenial than that of rubbing on wash-boards.

Industry.

A great deal of attention has been given to farming and gardening. This affords, for a considerable time, abundance of work for all the boys large and small. A great advantage, too, of such employment is, that it is exceedingly healthful, and gives them an opportunity of learning something which will be of great value to them in the future.

In closing this report, I wish to express my thanks to the teachers and helpers for their kind coöperation in this arduous work; and especially to Mr. N. N. McGrew, the principal teacher, for his unwearied labors and pecuniary sacrifices in the interest of the children. Also, to Colonel Thomas M. King and Mr. David McCargo, of the B. & O. and Allegheny Valley railroad, for their kindness in passing the children to their homes and return.

To the editors and publishers of a large number of papers, magazines, &c., we are under lasting obligations for their kindness in furnishing the reading-room with their publications free. Their generosity is greatly appreciated.

WHITE HALL—J. A. Moore, Principal.

There can be no better vindication of the results of this system of schools than that of the pupils speaking for themselves during the period of vacation.

They mingle promiscuously throughout the State, and a comparison is invited with other children, situated as they previously were at home, by the citizen tax-payers. Impressions are accordingly renewed, sustaining the need of these institutions. The children, too, feel the standard of satisfaction placed upon them, and return to begin their school-year contented in the enjoyment of the special privileges thus bestowed.

Improvements on the school-property during the past year have been numerous and substantial. Painting of inside wood-work, bedsteads, and furniture, occupied much of the period of vacation. Owing to continued scarcity of water during fall seasons, a well was bored to the depth of nearly one hundred feet in the boys' play-grounds, and a strong iron pump attached, which flows abundance of water. A bath-room, with new bath tubs, and a suitable washing apartment for the boys—both conveniently adjoining their play-rooms—have been fitted up. An addition has been built to the laundry. This separates the washing of clothes from the boilers, making a dry and well-heated room in winter, and a pleasant, airy one in summer, free from steam and moisture. Other improvements of less note were made during the year for the comfort and *régime* of the pupils.

Plausibly written reports of the advancement of classes and grades in schools are seldom overlooked by the teaching profession. Probably the fairest gauge to illustrate the substance taught in a given term of study is by actual and critical examination, rather than well-chosen words of the instructors to emphasize the results accomplished. Happily, such having been done by our distinguished Superintendent of Public Instruction and his able assistants at this institution, little remains here to add other than to express our high appreciation to the pupils of their unremitting study, prompt and satisfactory recitations, and most exemplary deportment throughout the year; and that to the teachers, who maintained a high degree of competency and excellence, are thanks due from the principal, pupils, and all interested friends of this institution. The morals of both sexes of the pupils have been above reproach. With a cultured and well-suited lady for matron, the girls were never more obedient, chaste, and refined in manners. The boys, too, have in their attendant one who understands their wants and preserves good discipline.

The health during the first half of the year was excellent, and hopes were entertained that a continuance of the good record of the previous year would be maintained, but the mumps appeared during the winter and afflicted many of the children to a considerable degree, a few cases of which were of an obstinate and somewhat aggravated character, details of which were duly forwarded to the Department in my weekly and quarterly reports.

The boys continued under good military drill. The officers of the company were more thoroughly instructed in the details of the tactics than during any former year, the results of which were apparent in correct maneuvering while on parade.

It is worthy of mention that Philip S. Clouser, the captain, had so completely mastered the tactics and command of the boys that the principal presented him with a beautiful gold badge, on which was inscribed his name, rank, and school; on the reverse, "Reward for good drilling." Such recognitions of merit go far towards securing order and discipline in the ranks, and stimulate a desire for military proficiency.

The boys and girls continue to receive instructions in the industrial pursuits to which they are best adapted, and in all the phases of manual labor taught them in the range of our daily industry during their hours of detail, the children bear the impress of muscular activity, carrying out the fundamental principles on which these schools are based that the minds guided by morality, and bodies with honest industry, should be equally developed for future life.

Through years of experience, it has been proven to me that the purchase of clothing of superior quality and uniform and durable colors is much the best and cheapest in the end. The temptation to buy cheap goods at clearing or other sales has always been avoided. Our boys and girls are well clad, and their appearance indicates the kind and quality of the clothing they receive.

Governor Pattison, accompanied by State Superintendent Higbee and State Inspector Sayers, visited the school, examining its different departments and thoroughly inspecting the buildings.

During the year, members of the Legislature from this county, members of several of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and prominent educators have also visited the school. The children, under the supervision of the instructors, gave an agreeable entertainment in the school-room to a very large audience. The exercises comprised declamations, dialogues, and vocal and instrumental music. This helped to relieve the monotony of a long winter. On Memorial Day, appropriate exercises were held in the school-room, after which the children marched to the Camp Hill Cemetery near by, and decorated the graves of soldiers and also the graves of the deceased children of the school. On the following Sunday afternoon, memorial exercises were held at West Fairview by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which the children of this school took part.

A camp-fire, under the auspices of Sergeant Lascomb Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Steelton, was held on Machin's Island, June 28. By special invitation, about eighty of our oldest children attended, participating in the exercises and spending a delightful afternoon.

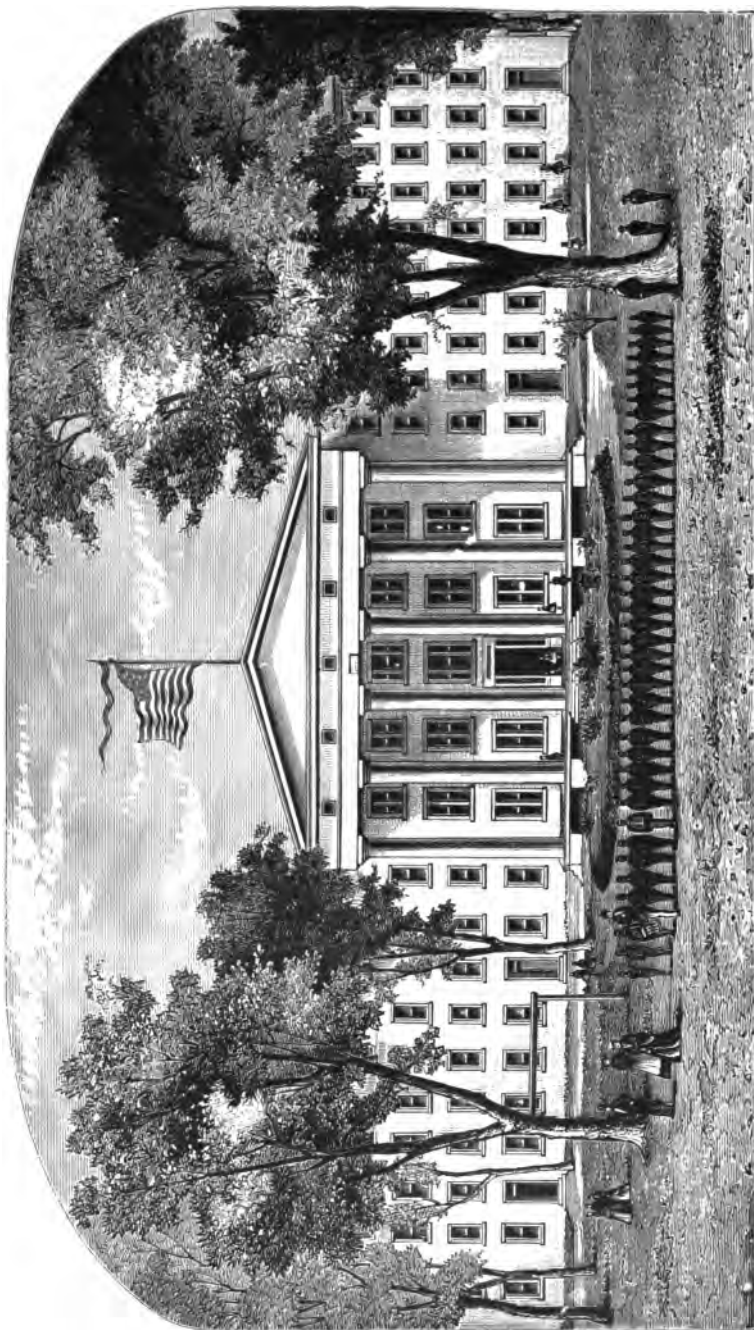
Many thanks are tendered to that new and enterprising Post, and also to the members of the several neighboring posts for the true loyal interest manifested in behalf of their dead and disabled comrades' children.

The prescribed mode of accounting to the Department for clothing issued to pupils, which has continued since the beginning of the system, might be so modified as to reduce much of the labor and simplify the methods of making up the annual accounts.

That the State should demand vouchers and receipted bills for clothing purchased to the full amount appropriated and due the children is acknowledged as of paramount necessity, but the requirements of minutely placing upon voluminous rolls the name of each child, number, kind, and price of each article of clothing; the ambiguity of carefully apportioning the fractional allowances of such as are in school only a portion of a year; the apportioning of those under ten with those over ten years, and the final summing up of the columns so as to prove, like a balance sheet, that the sums of all horizontal and perpendicular columns of figures are correct, and must correspond in the total amounts, are difficult and impose much work upon the several schools in perfecting these annual clothing accounts.

In addition to the above exactions, the two faithful examiners and inspectors appointed by the State make their quarterly visits, carefully inspecting among other things the quality, quantity, and condition of the clothing.





BRIDGEWATER SCHOOL (COLORED).

BRIDGEWATER,
Eucks Co., Pa.

Prof. JAS. STITZER.
Principal.



[From Paul's History of Pennsylvania's Soldiers' Orphan Schools.]

LIST OF "SIXTEENERS."

Below will be found the names of the children, with their present residence and occupation, as far as could be ascertained, who, having arrived at the age of sixteen, were discharged from the several schools during the year ending May 31, 1884.

CHESTER SPRINGS.

Ashman, Joseph, in a store, Freeland, Pa.
Bergenstock, Mary A., with her mother, Philadelphia, Pa.
Daily, Mary F., at normal school, West Chester, Pa.
Faubian, Mary A., domestic, Unionville, Pa.
Finney, William H., studying pharmacy, Lancaster, Pa.
Fisher, Margaret, domestic, Phoenixville, Pa.
Gilbert, John, learning carriage painting, Philadelphia.
Haas, John L., machinist, Shamokin, Pa.
Hoover, Mary A., with her mother, Sunbury, Pa.
James, Thomas, in a store, Philadelphia.
Kates, Winfield, in law office, Philadelphia.
King, James, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kleckner, William, Allentown, Pa.
Laurish, Henry, in a store, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Murray, Mary, in a store, Philadelphia.
Price, Sarah A., at normal school, West Chester.
Pryor, William L., Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Shuck, Daniel.
Stone, Jesse M., Longport, N. J.
Sullivan, George D., machinist, West Chester, Pa.
Weidenhammer, Carrie, Allentown, Pa.

DAYTON.

Adams, Frederick T. S., Schenley, Pa.
Barrett, Alice R., Smicksburg, Pa.
Barrett, Henry M., Smicksburg, Pa.
Boring, Abraham L., Johnstown, Pa.
Cavenor, Lauretta V., Brookville, Pa.

Champion, Margaret M., Clarion, Pa.
Dick, Isaac.
Dowing, Saul A., Parker City, Pa.
Hoover, William A., Georgeville, Pa.
Hughes, George, Dayton, Pa.
Humphrey, Laura, Brookville, Pa.
Kennedy, Abram, Sprankle's Mills, Pa.
Lemmon, Harry B., Kittanning, Pa.
Love, Margaret A., Slate Lick, Pa.
Lucas, Edith M., Brookville, Pa.
McElfresh, Richard C., Roston, Pa.
Means, Milton R., Frostburg, Pa.
Petted, John S., Reynoldsville, Pa.
Pettigrew, Clarissa M., Widnoon, Pa.
Sebring, John T., Rochester Mills, Pa.
Shoemaker, Charles J., Roston, Pa.
Sivers, George, Indiana, Pa.
Temple, John C., Texas.

HARFORD.

Babcock, Frederick, Rome, Pa.
Bartholomew, George, clerk in store, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Bishop, Freeman, clerk in store, Scranton, Pa.
Booth, Henry, clerk in store, Pittston, Pa.
Bosworth, Theron, Le Raysville, Pa.
Conklin, Nettie, Damascus, Pa.
Cranford, Carrie, teacher, Harford, Pa.
Depue, Daniel, Standing Stone, Pa.
Douglass, Amanda, teacher, Wyoming, Pa.
Dunmore, Anna, teacher, Tioga county, Pa.
Felton, Hattie, Harford, Pa.
Hastings, Carrie, Laceyville, Pa.
Johnson, Thomas, Harford, Pa.
Keeney, Nathan, in bakery, Binghampton, N. Y.
Kennedy, L. Jadah, Tunkhannock, Pa.
Marbaker, Esther, Auburn, Pa.
Oliphant, John, Brooklyn, Pa.
Owens, Jesse, at school, Harford, Pa.
Pickering, Della, Scranton, Pa.
Potter, Harry, Derrick City, Pa.
Potter, William, Stevensville, Pa.
Wickizer, Mary, Scranton, Pa.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

Bates, James, with Wm. Murphy's Sons, stationers, Philadelphia.
Callahan, John J., with Langfield, Turner & Co., pocket-book manufacturers, Philadelphia.
Campbell, John W., with George Boyd & Son, grocers, Philadelphia.
Deihl, Harry, at Lincoln Institution.
Drinkhouse, William, with S. Reed, jeweler, Philadelphia.
Hauptle, Theodore, with Porter & Coates, publishers, Philadelphia.
Hoops, Francis, with Helm & McIlheny, gas-meter manufacturers, Phila.
Jacobs, Percy, with T. B. Peterson, book publisher, Philadelphia.
Nelly, Frank, with E. F. Caboda & Co., shippers, Philadelphia.
Rollings, William J., with Captain Baker, Philadelphia.
Sterling, Charles, with Dallam & Norris, conveyancers, Philadelphia.

MANSFIELD.

Bacher, Louisa, at school, Williamsport, Pa.
Bacon, Luania, at home, Roaring Branch, Pa.
Blaisdell, Hattie P., at home, Towanda, Pa.
Camp, Annie, at home, Michigan.
Case, Newton, at home, East Smithfield, Pa.
Coddington, Annie, at home, Grover, Pa.
Daily, Olive M., at school, Tioga, Pa.
Dickinson, Jasper, farming, Keeneysville, Pa.
Dunn, George W., farming, Raymond, Pa.
Elliot, Carrie, jeweler, Williamsport, Pa.
Fenton, Willis, planing-mill, Canton, Pa.
Fleming, Treat M., at home, Granville Summit, Pa.
Gee, Mina, domestic, West Franklin, Pa.
Goff, Grant L., baker, Mansfield, Pa.
Green, William H., at home, Osceola, Pa.
Gustin, Grant, farming, New Milford, Pa.
Hicks, Clinton E., book agent, Bradford county, Pa.
Holford, Mertie, at home, West Franklin, Pa.
Jennings, Edgar, farming, Ulysses, Pa.
Loucks, John, at home, Sunderlinville, Pa.
McCarty, Margaret, teaching, Blossburg, Pa.
Margraff, H., millinery, Mansfield, Pa.
Matson, Cyrus T., Carpenter, Pa.
Pedrick, Hattie J., at home, Farmington Hill, Pa.
Phoenix, Mabel A., at home, Pike Mills, Pa.
Pratt, Ida M., at home, Covington, Pa.
Preston, Norman, at home, Leona, Pa.
Sheridan, Philip, with mother, Towanda, Pa.

Smith, Aldora L., at home, Liberty, Pa.
Smith, Martha A., normal school, Mansfield, Pa.
Spaulding, Charles, at home, Canton, Pa.
Stout, Jacob H., market gardening, Mansfield, Pa.
Taylor, Frank, at home, Canton, Pa.
Watkins, Mary, at home, Osceola, Pa.
Wilbur, Della May, domestic, Mountain Lake, Pa.
Wooster, Ettie, at home, Leroy, Pa.

McALLISTERVILLE.

Calderwood, Mary, at home, Pennsylvania Furnace, Pa.
Evans, Jacob, in nail factory, Milton, Pa.
Fultz, Clarissa N., with her aunt, Allenville, Pa.
Harry, Clara E., at home, McCulloch's Mills, Pa.
Jackson, Florence, with her sister, Johnstown, Pa.
Kelley, Martha, at home, Orbisonia, Pa.
McClune, Samuel, at normal school, Bloomsburg, Pa.
McIntyre, Lawrence, working in a mill.
McIntyre, Robert D., farming, McAllisterville, Pa.
Marlett, Mary B., at home, Portage, Pa.
Martin, Annabel, with her sister, Mifflintown, Pa.
Minium, Mary E., at home, Meiserville, Pa.
Moore, Lavinia C., at school, Kylertown, Pa.
Ogden, Mary M., domestic service.
Patterson, Ida, with her uncle, Mifflintown, Pa.
Reynolds, David L., farming.
Richardson, Mary, learning trade.
Roberts, George W., with her brother, Johnstown, Pa.
Shawley, David M., at home, Cottage, Pa.
Sheets, William, farming, Coylesville, Pa.

MERCER.

Axtell, John Ray, on a farm, Mercer, Pa.
Bennett, Jennie, learning trade, Erie, Pa.
Bolliver, Frederick, learning trade, Clarksville, Pa.
Book, Samuel, on a farm.
Brindley, Edward F., learning trade, Wheatland, Pa.
Brown, Charles E., on a farm.
Bumpus, Frank M., in a store, Greenville, Pa.
Butterfield, Alice M., domestic, Dicksonburg, Pa.
Caldwell, Isophena A., at home, Sheakleyville, Pa.

Carnes, Nettie, at home, New Castle, Pa.
Cartwright, Judith E., at home, Stoneboro', Pa.
Christy, Harry C., in a mill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cowden, Jennie, domestic, Union City, Pa.
Eastlick, Mary E., learning trade, Mercer, Pa.
Eckles, Effie M., at school, Hadley, Pa.
Eldredge, Frank R., learning trade, Springfield, Pa.
Fell, George W., at school, Grove City, Pa.
Gill, Lulu F., at school, Meadville, Pa.
Hilliard, Horace R., with grandmother, North Hope, Pa.
Jackson, Florence E., domestic, Evansburg, Pa.
Kyler, Bertha L., at normal school, Edinboro', Pa.
Mace, Almira I., with mother, New Castle, Pa.
McBride, Clifton, farming, New Vernon, Pa.
Maguire, John W., at home, New Hamburg, Pa.
Minner, John A., laboring, Leetonia, Ohio.
Murdock, Hettie, at home, Enon, Pa.
Proctor, Celia, domestic, Sugar Creek, Pa.
Raible, Tillie N., at home, Erie, Pa.
Roberts, Sarah F., at home, Wesley, Pa.
Roby, George P., at school, Mercer, Pa.
Schutte, August, in a store, Erie, Pa.
Schreiner, Estella, at home, Mercer, Pa.
Small, Henry M., on a farm, Clark's Mills, Pa.
Sprague, Jessie E., with her aunt, Otsego Lake, Michigan.
Vandegrift, Frank, farming, New Castle, Pa.
Vorse, Louisa, with her mother, Albion, Pa.
Waldron, William, with his mother, Titusville, Pa.
Woodward, Roxana V., domestic, Corry, Pa.

MOUNT JOY.

Armstrong, Lillian, at home, Lykens, Pa.
Britt, Julia, nurse, Shamokin, Pa.
Brown, Leo, Catasauqua, Pa.
Brubaker, Jacob, Hummelstown, Pa.
Byle, William F., baker, Myerstown, Pa.
Casey, Lydia, dressmaker, Shenandoah, Pa.
Church, David, barber, Reading, Pa.
Cool, Norman, normal school, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Creglow, Albert, rolling-mill, Danville, Pa.
Eisenberger, Christian, furnace, Columbia, Pa.
Eisenhauer, Charlotte, at home, Fredericksburg, Pa.

Eshleman, Abram, gas-works, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Ford, Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fox, John E., molder, Danville, Pa.
Gundaker, Howard, baker, Columbia, Pa.
Hendricks, Grant, grocery, Lancaster, Pa.
Lamberson, Ida, nurse, Washington, D. C.
McElrath, Naomi, dead.
McFadden, Annie, factory, Marietta, Pa.
McFadden, Eva, at school, Mount Joy, Pa.
Masch, George, Lancaster, Pa.
Mathews, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
Moyer, Jacob, farming, Mahanoy, Pa.
Nied, John E., baker, Danville, Pa.
Nutting, Mary M., at home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robinson, George M., book-keeper, Philadelphia, Pa.
Short, Grant, farmer, Fredericksburg, Pa.
Smith, Robert D., base-ball, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sneath, Lillie May, domestic, Shirleysburg, Pa.
Snyder, Urenos, telegrapher, Slatington, Pa.
Sober, Harry M., Danville, Pa.
Sowers, Anna, at home, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sweitzer, Carrie, at home, Harrisburg, Pa.
Walker, David, railroad, Orbisonia, Pa.
Weiss, William P., grocery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Winters, Jacob, baker, Danville, Pa.
Wissler, Jacob, brick-yard, Lancaster, Pa.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

Anderson, Ida M., with her mother, Philadelphia.
Bauerfiend, Otto, in Soldiers' Orphan Institute bakery, Philadelphia.
Bennett, Rebecca M., with her mother, Philadelphia.
Buckholtz, August W., in a grocery store, Philadelphia.
Butler, Eluthere D., in Wanamaker's store, Philadelphia.
Cardaneo, Henry, in steam bakery, Philadelphia.
Clossin, Alexander, in Disston's saw-works, Philadelphia.
Combs, John R., in yarn factory, Philadelphia.
Copp, Malissa F., in pen factory, Philadelphia.
Couturier, William A., book-keeper, New York city.
Davis, Abner J., in artificial floral-works, Philadelphia.
Deitz, Charles A., clerk in insurance office, Philadelphia.
Ellis, Harry G., upholstering, Philadelphia.
Findley, Phœbe R., with her mother, Philadelphia.
Griffith, John T., upholstering, Philadelphia.

Hanley, George M., making cigars, Philadelphia.
Hartley, Charles A., in starch factory, Philadelphia.
Jeffries, Daniel, in stocking factory, Philadelphia.
Kinsley, Catharine, with her aunt, Philadelphia.
Lindsay, Mary E., in Incurable Home, Philadelphia.
Mahoney, Gertude, with her mother, Philadelphia.
Martin, Maggie, in fringe factory, Philadelphia.
Mathews, Mary E., making artificial flowers, Philadelphia.
Moffatt, Margaret, in business college, Philadelphia.
Powers, Frederick E., on a farm, N. J.
Purdy, George W., in Disston's saw-works, Philadelphia.
Rasner, Kate, with her mother, Easton, Pa.
Seib, Gertude, making jerseys, Philadelphia.
Smack, John H., on a farm, Bucks county, Pa.
Stehfest, Matilda, domestic, Philadelphia.
Stoop, William H., in a lawyer's office, Philadelphia.
Vance, John H., learning hat trade, Philadelphia.
Walters, Nellie, making artificial flowers, Philadelphia.
Weed, William H., in a printing office, Philadelphia.
White, Elizabeth, domestic, Philadelphia.
Wylie, Boyd, in a bakery, Philadelphia.

UNIONTOWN.

Allen, William H., at home, Titusville, Pa.
Beasley, Sarah E., at service.
Cook, Sarah A., at school, Jumonville, Pa.
Finch, Edwin M., at home, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Findley, Charles, in rolling-mill, Johnstown, Pa.
Hammett, Helena, at home, Belle Vernon, Pa.
Hanlin, Margaret, at service.
Hayes, Jonathan McM., on a farm.
Hemple, Maud, at school, Jumonville, Pa.
Hill, Edward M., in rolling-mill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
King, Bertha, at school, Jumonville, Pa.
Kossell, Annie M., at home, Berlin, Pa.
Lear, Charles D., learning a trade.
McClure, Ida, at service, Uniontown, Pa.
Minard, Mary V., with grandfather.
Noel, Emma J., at home.
Rimmel, Charles, on a farm.
Tissue, Sarah C., at home.
Tukesbrey, Jesse, at home, Waynesburg, Pa.
Upcraft, David.

4 SOL. ORP.

White, Harry N., learning machinist trade.

Williams, Lucy A., with grandmother.

Wambaugh, William, at school, Jumonville, Pa.

WHITE HALL.

Ashenfelter, Adessa, at home, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Baty, John, learning trade, Williamsport, Pa.

Bottomfield, Sheridan, learning trade, Everett, Pa.

Brady, Lydia L., at home, Harrisburg, Pa.

Bruner, Catharine, dressmaker.

Burkett, Edgar, preparing to teach, Camp Hill, Pa.

Corbin, Alice C., preparing to teach, Dublin Mills, Pa.

Davis, Maggie R., supt. dining-room Insane Asylum, West Chester.

Dunkinson, Charles R., in store, Chambersburg, Pa.

Fry, Elizabeth, at home, Shippensburg, Pa.

Greenour, Mary, with her mother, Harrisburg, Pa.

Grove, Susan L., at home, Tyrone, Pa.

Horting, James L., learning trade, Newport, Pa.

Hoster, Edward, in store, Harrisburg, Pa.

Keiffer, Clarence L., learning plastering, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Keiser, Charles A., baker, York, Pa.

Krisher, Oliver P., farming, Watsonstown, Pa.

Meck, Minnie E., domestic, Bainbridge, Pa.

Meloy, Ida F., with her uncle, Carlisle, Pa.

Miller, Amy E., at normal school, Millersville, Pa.

Myers, William H., farming, Campbellstown, Pa.

Ritchey, McCalvin H., working in saw-mill, Ray's Hill, Pa.

Robison, Harvey, in store, Gettysburg, Pa.

Smith, Grace, with her aunt, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Staire, Maggie R., domestic, Shippensburg, Pa.

Switzer, Emma B., at home, Williamsport, Pa.

Ward, Charles, farming, Camp Hill, Pa.

Warren, Margaret A., domestic, Duncannon, Pa.

Webber, Maria, domestic, Harrisburg, Pa.

Yeatter, Nancy Belle, domestic, Burnt Cabins, Pa.

Zeigler, Jeremiah H., in ore mine, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.

Doersch, Leonora, West Lebanon, Pa.

TRESSLER ORPHAN HOME.

Baker, Clara E., doing housework, Cumberland county, Pa.

Beighler, William, at school, Blain, Pa.

Graham, Clara E., at home, York, Pa.

Hart, Margaret A., Richland county, Ohio.

Hoover, William D., with his parents.

Kauffman, Luella K., with her father, Juniata county.

Mort, George A., with his parents, Andersonburg, Pa.

Reeder, Tyson G. W., with his parents, Mainville, Pa.

Ressler, Plato Alva, with his parents, Dalmatia, Pa.

Saylor, Luther J., in Somerset county, Pa.

Symmerman, Rhuana V., with her parents, Doylestown, Pa.

Symmerman, Mary A., died July 3, 1884.



APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL CIRCULARS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, *September 15, 1871.*

To the Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans receiving partial Out-Door Relief :

Your attention is respectfully called to the following information and directions for managing your trust:

1. Under the appropriation act of 1871, no expense for orphan children receiving partial out-door relief, incurred prior to June 1, 1871, can be now paid without a special future appropriation. Such bills, however, remaining unsettled by the late administration, may be sent to this Department, where they will be filed to await the action of the Legislature.

2. Payments of this kind will be made hereafter on the 1st of September and the 1st of March, each for six months, the first six months ending December 1, and the second June 1.

3. Before payments are made, the Department will require the blanks in the prescribed form of report to be filled up and forwarded, accompanied with a receipted bill for the amount agreed upon.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, *November 21, 1881.*

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

An act approved the 11th day of June, A. D. 1879, requires that every "public school-building, when any of such buildings are three or more stories in height, shall be provided with a permanent safe external means of escape therefrom in case of fire, &c., &c."

In view of this very explicit enactment, we are quite unwilling to allow any of the soldiers' orphans of the State to remain in buildings not provided with such fire-escapes as the law requires.

Will you please have the kindness to attend to this matter at once, that in our report of inspection we may be able to affirm that the law has been fully met and obeyed?

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, July 17, 1883.

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

In accordance with the provisions of an act approved June 28, 1883, I hereby appoint Rev. John W. Sayers, male inspector and examiner, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, December 26, 1883.

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

It has become our duty to inform you that the expenses of this Department for the quarter ending November 30, 1883, were three thousand dollars in excess of the appropriation, and that if we continue at this rate, we will close the year with a large deficit after applying the small surplus from last year at our command.

To let such a state of affairs come to pass we know would be disastrous, in view of the fact that the appropriation for the year beginning June 1, 1884, is twenty-five thousand dollars less than we have for the current year. In order to avoid this trouble, this Department has decided to cease ordering in new pupils, except to supply vacancies made by the withdrawal of pupils whose parents' circumstances have so changed that they now find themselves able to care for them at home.

Vacancies caused by discharges on age or by death will not be filled. As there is a large number of very needy and worthy applicants appealing to us for admission, we hope for the coöperation of principals and managers in weeding out the class referred to above who have no right under the law to be in school, and in that way make room for the deserving ones so earnestly praying for help.

All applications forwarded will be carefully examined as heretofore, and accepted or rejected as the law may require.

The accepted ones will be placed on file to be admitted as soon as the state of our funds will allow.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, February 5, 1884.

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

The custom heretofore followed by this Department of allowing parents or guardians to designate the schools to which they desire their children to be sent we now feel compelled to depart from for various reasons which commend themselves to our regard.

Hereafter, therefore, this Department will distribute the children to the various schools according to its judgment, having reference to the present condition of the schools and the necessity of consolidation, which will soon demand attention.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, *March 15, 1884.*

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes:

Vacation this year will commence on Friday, July 11, and continue until Saturday, August 30. All the pupils must return to school promptly at the end of this period, as no excuses will be allowed for absences after that time.

The examinations at the several institutions may continue as many days as those directly controlling them shall deem advisable, but the time of holding each examination must be made to include the day of visitation of the officers named below. Said officers will conduct the examinations, calling upon such persons to assist them as they may deem proper, and it is hereby directed that the examination of the lower classes be limited to some one branch of instruction, reserving most of the time for a more general examination of the higher classes or classes containing pupils soon to leave the institutions.

The reports of examinations will be made out in the same way as they were made out last year, by the officers of the several schools and homes, and forwarded to this Department.

No regular examinations will be held at the Children's Home, York, the Industrial School, Lincoln Institution, and Church Home, Philadelphia, or St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler. These institutions, however, will be visited and carefully inspected as heretofore.

The examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock on the morning of the days named.

The State Superintendent and Inspector Sayers will conduct all the examinations on the several dates following :

Uniontown, Monday, May 12; Mercer, Wednesday, May 14; Dayton, Friday, May 16; White Hall, Monday, May 19; McAllisterville, Tuesday, May 20; Loysville, Tuesday, May 20; Mount Joy, Wednesday, May 21; Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Thursday, May 22; Chester Springs, Friday, May 23; Mansfield, Tuesday, May 27, and Harford, Thursday, May 29.

Mrs. E. E. Hutter, lady inspector, will be present at the schools of her choice and take part in the examinations.

The Governor has kindly accepted an invitation, and will be present at as many of the examinations as his official duties will permit.

Commander Dyer, Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., and staff, are cordially invited to attend as many of the examinations as will suit their convenience.

The superintendents of schools and principals of State normal schools will take part in the examinations held in their respective districts.

An exhibition of industrial skill and military drill will form a feature of the examinations. Drawing and copy-books should be ready for inspection.

The examinations will be, as heretofore, public, and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite especially the presence of superintendents, directors, and teachers of common schools, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, old soldiers and sailors, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors, and such other citizens of the several localities as have interested themselves in the work of education as conducted in these schools.

Pupils must resume their studies immediately after the examinations are concluded, and continue in unbroken attendance to the time fixed for vacation.

Arrangements should be perfected so that the examinations may commence promptly at the hour appointed.

The regulations for vacation will be the same as in past years.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, September 30, 1884.

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

On December 26, 1883, we notified you by circular letter of our fears at that time of heavy deficits arising in the future because of the large number of pupils then in the several schools and homes, and of the greatly reduced appropriations at our command for the two years ending May 31, 1885.

Hoping to obviate such an undesirable result, we advised you, by the same letter, of our decision to cease ordering new pupils into school, except where vacancies were made by the withdrawal of children by parents whose pecuniary condition had been so changed by the receipt of pensions, or otherwise, since securing their admission, as to enable them to properly care for them at home.

The object in addressing you now is to say that our worst fears have been realized; that we closed the school-year ended May 31st last with a deficit of \$14,166 30, and the first quarter of the current year with a further one of \$8,056 23, making the aggregate deficit up to August 31st last \$22,222 53.

This sum will necessarily be largely increased by the close of the present school-year if prompt and decisive action is not taken. Therefore,

confidently believing that the best interests of the schools and this Department demand it, I have, after careful deliberation, decided to adhere firmly to the policy adopted some months since of withholding orders for new admissions entirely, no matter how great the distress, and in addition thereto to require you to name not less than *six per cent.* of the pupils reported as in good and regular standing on the school rolls the first day of September for immediate discharge.

By this it is meant that you shall include absentees and those discharged on order subsequent to said date in the quota, as also the children of croakers and chronic grumblers, together with those of parents whose circumstances have so changed that they are now able to take care of them at home. The class last-named have no legal right to be in the schools and must be weeded out thoroughly.

You will prepare a separate statement in each individual case, giving the name of the child, its date of birth, and the county in which the parents resided when application for admission was made; the same to be placed on file here as a matter of record.

A list of the names of any discharged on order since September 1st need only be furnished.

You must respond to this order by the 20th proximo.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, October 1, 1884.

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

You are hereby notified that all orders for admission of children granted prior to this date which have not yet been presented to you by the parents or guardians are rescinded and will not be honored by this Department.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, PA., *October 1, 1884.*

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools :

Your attention is respectfully called to the following revised rules and regulations :

I. Clothing.

1. The clothing for the respective sexes must be uniform in each institution. It must be seasonable, of good quality, and sufficient in quantity for Sunday and every-day wear, and for weekly changes.

2. For the boys' suits, a choice of three colors will be allowed : First, a West Point gray cadet suit, consisting of pants, with black stripes down the sides ; jacket, buttoned to the neck ; Pennsylvania State buttons ; cap to match. Second, dark navy-blue suit, consisting of pants and jacket—made the same as described in gray suit, cap to match ; or, Third, a dark blue jacket, and light kersey pants, with dark blue cap. Suits in the colors chosen to be made in cadet or military style.

3. For the girls, in winter, a dress of black alpaca-poplin, trimmed with blue or red ; or alpaca-poplin, wine color, blue or plaid, trimmed with same material as quillings or bands ; black cloth coat ; winter hat. In summer, a dress of white drilling, pink calico, gingham, or delaine ; straw hat, neatly trimmed, and summer sacque.

4. Price list for making and repairing clothing :

FOR GIRLS.

Sunday dresses,	100 cents.	Aprons, low,	8 cents.
Every-day dresses,	40 "	Aprons, with bodies,	16 "
Chemises,	15 "	Skirts,	20 "
Drawers,	15 "	Skirts, with bodies,	30 "

FOR BOYS.

Pants, winter,	50 cents.	Jackets, summer, lined,	50 cents.
Jackets, winter,	90 "	Jackets, summer, unlined,	40 "
Pants, summer, lined,	40 "	Shirts, plain,	25 "
Pants, summer, unlined,	30 "	Shirts, navy style,	30 "

FOR MENDING SHOES.

For pair of half-soles,	50 cents.	For each patch,	5 cents.
For pair of heel-taps,	16 "	For each seam sewed,	3 "
For each toe-tap,	8 "		

For repairing clothing, actual expense incurred will only be allowed.

5. *Form for clothing account.*—The following form has been adopted by the Department for use in future settlements of clothing accounts at the close of each fiscal year. This will hereafter be required of all the schools in lieu of issue-rolls, for which the necessary blanks will be forwarded in time.

Clothing Account.

. SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

To Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools :

SIR : The following statement is respectfully submitted for the year ending May 31, 1885 :

1884. June 1, . .	Invoice of goods on hand, Goods purchased, making and repairing clothing, mending shoes, &c., during the year, for which vouchers are enclosed as follows :						\$100	00
DATE.	No. of voucher.	Amount.	DATE.	No. of voucher.	Amount.			
1884. July 10, . .	1	\$100 00	Oct. 1, . .	13	\$150 00			
" 12, . .	2	200 00	" 15, . .	14	300 00			
" 15, . .	3	100 00	Nov. 10, . .	15	200 00			
" 22, . .	4	200 00	" 25, . .	16	200 00			
Aug. 11, . .	5	300 00	Dec. 1, . .	17	100 00			
" 15, . .	6	200 00	" 10, . .	18	100 00			
" 22, . .	7	150 00	1885.					
" 30, . .	8	150 00	Jan. 1, . .	19	150 00			
Sept. 1, . .	9	250 00	" 15, . .	20	150 00			
" 10, . .	10	250 00	Feb. 5, . .	21	200 00			
" 15, . .	11	50 00	Mar. 15, . .	22	200 00			
" 22, . .	12	50 00	April 20, . .	23	150 00			
			" 25, . .	24	150 00			
		\$2,000 00			\$2,050 00		4,050	00
1885. May 31, . .	Total value of clothing, &c., for distribution, Total amount of bills presented for education and maintenance, including clothing for the year, \$24,000 00 Value of clothing distributed to children,						\$4,150	00
							4,000	00
June 1, . .	Invoice of goods on hand, of which a detailed list is enclosed.						\$150	00

COUNTY OF } ss :
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }

Personally appeared before me, . . . , . . . of Soldiers' Orphan School, who, being duly . . . , according to law, doth depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the clothing account of said school; that the clothing, &c., purchased as represented by the above vouchers, was in strict conformity with the instructions of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools; and that these supplies have actually been distributed to, and used by, the pupils under his care during the year.

. . . and subscribed before }
me, this . . day of . . . 188 . }

Approved . . day of . . . 188 Inspector.

These directions, as to clothing, except so far as the general rules relating to it and the kinds suggested are concerned, have no reference to the church homes, which receive only \$100 and \$115 for the instruction and maintenance of each child. In their case, the children must be clothed subject to inspection, and no special accounts need be kept or rendered.

II. Amounts Allowed for Education and Maintenance.

1. To the institutions named below, \$150 per annum will be allowed for each child above ten years of age, and \$115 for each child of less than that age, viz : Chester Springs, Dayton, Harford, Lincoln Institution, Mansfield, McAllisterville, Mercer, Mount Joy, Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Uniontown, and White Hall.

To the several asylums and church homes that have never received any appropriation from the State, \$115 per annum will be allowed for each child.

To the several asylums and church homes that have received, at any time, appropriations from the State, \$100 per annum will be allowed for each child.

It will be observed, upon examination, that these allowances are in strict accordance with the act of Assembly, and they cannot be departed from. The authorities of the several institutions must govern themselves accordingly in making up their quarterly bills.

III. Rules Relating to Charges.

1. Children discharged on order or transfer may be charged for until they leave the institution.

2. No charge can be allowed for children until they actually enter the institution.

3. No allowances for pay can be made for children entering an institution without orders from this Department.

4. Pupils who are absent from school more than three (3) days either with or without leave, except at the regular vacations, are not to be charged for on the quarterly bills for said absence.

5. All applications for leave of absence, with the length of time specified, and the opinion of the principal or manager endorsed thereon, must be forwarded to this Department for approval or disapproval.

6. Pay will be allowed for the time a pupil is furloughed in accordance herewith.

IV. Food.

No regular bill of fare will be prescribed. All the schools and homes will certainly provide food for their children that is proper in variety, healthful in kind, and sufficient in quantity, and nothing more is desired.

V. Sleeping Apartments.

Care must be taken that the sleeping apartments are all well ventilated and not over-crowded. The beds and bedding must be clean and comfortable.

VI. Industries.

The industries so long in force in the schools, which have given systematic employment to the pupils of both sexes during the past years, will be required in the future. The work done will form a prominent feature of the annual examinations.

VII. Course of Study.

First Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing, and drawing on slates, oral exercises in numbers, object lessons.

Second Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing, and drawing on slates, mental arithmetic, four fundamental rules of written arithmetic, object lessons.

Third Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing, drawing, mental and written arithmetic, geography, and object lessons.

Fourth Grade.—Same as for third grade.

Fifth Grade.—Same as for fourth grade, with the addition of grammar.

Sixth Grade.—Same as for fifth grade, with the addition of history of United States.

Seventh Grade.—Spelling, reading, book-keeping, elementary algebra, geography, grammar, history of United States, physiology.

Eighth Grade.—Reading, algebra or geometry, grammar, Constitution of United States, natural philosophy or the elements of the natural sciences generally.

Vocal music, declamation, composition, and instruction in morals and manners must be continued throughout the whole course.

Drills in military tactics must be systematically kept up in all the institutions where there are boys over ten years of age. The boys in all the schools will be expected to be proficient in the "School of the Company."

The studies of the course must be frequently reviewed as the pupils proceed. Bible-classes and Sunday-schools as organized in all the schools must be continued, but sectarian instruction carefully avoided, except where the children are all of one denomination.

Object lessons, by which a large amount of general information can be imparted and valuable instruction given in the elements of the different sciences, must constitute an important feature of the course.

VIII. Reports.

1. The customary weekly reports must be furnished at the close of each week on the prescribed form.

2. The quarterly reports, with the lists as specified on the blank, must be forwarded with the bills at the close of each quarter.

3. The annual instruction report, similar to the one made the present year, must be made out at the close of the school-term in July and promptly forwarded.

4. An annual report in writing, giving an account of the progress and improvements made during the year, and the sanitary, industrial, educational, and moral condition of the institution, and any additional information that it may be desirable to communicate, must be made. This report should be on file in this Department not later than August 15.

5. Each school must furnish, on or before August 1 in each year, as complete a list in alphabetical order as it is possible to prepare of all children who have gone from it at the age of sixteen, for the year ended May 31st previous, giving occupations, &c., since leaving school.

All the reports due the Department from any institution must be on file in the form required before its bills are approved or paid.

IX. Regulations.

1. Principals and managers have authority to permit children to visit their homes for a period of three days, but no longer, without consulting this Department, and need not note such absences on weekly reports.

2. Parents or guardians must limit their visits at the schools to one day in length, and will, while there, sustain no intimate relations with any children except their own.

3. Distant relatives and near acquaintances are not expected to visit the children, but may visit the schools as the general public have a right to, and are cordially invited to do.

4. Smoking is not allowed on the premises of any of the schools or homes.

5. Principals and managers will see that the foregoing regulations are rigidly enforced.

X. Inspections.

1. All the schools will be visited and carefully inspected by the State Inspectors as heretofore, who will render detailed reports on the blanks prepared for this purpose.

2. It will be their duty at each visitation to call the roll and see that absentees are properly noted on the weekly reports of the schools to this Department.

3. It will be the duty of the lady inspector at each quarterly visitation carefully to compare all bills of goods purchased since her previous visit, as to quality and price. If found correct and she shall be satisfied the same have been or are to be used for the benefit of the children, she will then approve said bill or bills, with date of approval.

4. It will be the duty of the male inspector, at a special visit to be made between the 15th and 31st of May in each year, to reexamine all bills of goods purchased and issued during the year, together with the invoice of goods on hand and not issued to the pupils.

If they are found correct and properly noted on the statement, (a form

of which is given on page 60,) he will then approve the account for the year as rendered by the principal, and direct it to be forwarded to this Department. The inspectors have full authority to require the correction of all deficiencies.

E. E. HIGBEE,
Superintendent.

LAWS REGULATING THE SCHOOLS.

ACT OF 1867.

To provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State.

WHEREAS, Several considerable appropriations have been expended, for the proper education and maintenance of the destitute children of the men of Pennsylvania, who died in defense of the Union during the late rebellion ;

And whereas, It is incumbent upon the State to continue this provision for those children who are now hers ;

And whereas, The experience thus far acquired, in the performance of this duty, now enables the Legislature to regulate, by statute, the large discretionary powers heretofore exercised in the premises ; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, for three years, from and after the date of said appointment, to be subject to removal, for cause, as other officers, appointed in like manner, are now, whose office shall be at Harrisburg, whose salary shall be the same as that of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and necessary traveling expenses, and who shall give bonds, with three sureties, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties ; the Superintendent shall have power to appoint one clerk, and the Governor one male inspector and examiner, and one female assistant, each at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, and necessary traveling expenses, to inspect and examine the Soldiers' Orphan Schools hereinafter provided for : *Provided*, That said Superintendent shall not, during the period of his superintendency, have any pecuniary interest in any of the said orphan schools.

SECTION 2. That the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is hereby authorized and empowered to contract with the trustees, proprietors, or principals of institutions now employed as soldiers' orphan homes and schools, possessing such good and sufficient accommodations as said Superintendent may approve, and of such other like institutions as may be necessary for the proper care, and maintenance, and education, at the expense of the State, and until the age of sixteen years, of the destitute orphan children of all such deceased soldiers and sailors, citizens of Pennsylvania, and soldiers who have served in Pennsylvania regiments, as have died in

5 SOL. ORP.

the service of the United States, in the late war to suppress the rebellion : *Provided*, That the Superintendent may require that institutions receiving soldiers' orphans over ten years of age shall have not less than twenty acres of tillable land, and accommodations for not less than one hundred and fifty soldiers' orphans, except the Lincoln Institution, in the city of Philadelphia : *And provided further*, That said Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall establish at least one such institution, for the reception of soldiers' orphans over the age of ten years, within one year after the passage of this act, in each of the twelve Normal school districts, now provided for by law, if, in the opinion of said Superintendent, the Governor concurring, the same shall be required and practicable : *And provided further*, That in no case shall the State become liable, in any manner, for the cost of erecting, repairing, or furnishing any of the institutions employed as Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

SECTION 3. That the State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans is hereby authorized to receive conveyances and transfers of the custody, care, and control, for all the purposes of education and maintenance, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, of said destitute soldiers' orphans, from their respective mothers, guardians, or next friends ; and all such conveyances and transfers heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made, to the State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans, shall be valid and binding upon said mothers, guardians, and next friends, and also upon said orphans till their arrival at the age of sixteen years ; and if said orphans abscond, or be withdrawn without his consent from the custody of the Superintendent, or from the institutions in which he shall place them, they, and all persons withdrawing or harboring them, shall thereupon become liable to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

SECTION 4. That the superintendent of soldiers' orphans shall, by and with the advice and approval of the Governor, prescribe rules and regulations for the government of institutions becoming Soldiers' Orphan Schools, designate the minimum number and grade of employes necessary specify the character and quality of food and clothing that shall be furnished, and which shall be similar for all institutions of the same grade in the State, and decide upon a course of study to be pursued, which course shall embrace, at least, the usual branches of a good common school education, together with instruction in vocal music, military tactics, and calisthenics, and the greatest variety possible of household and domestic pursuits, and mechanical and agricultural employments, consistent with the respective sexes and ages of said orphan children and their school-room studies ; he shall visit each Soldiers' Orphan School at least once each quarter, either in person or by deputy, remaining at least twenty-four hours in each.

SECTION 5. Application for the admission of soldiers orphans, entitled to the benefits of this act into the institutions established for their education and maintenance, shall be made by conveyance and transfers to the Super-

intendent of Soldiers' Orphans, in accordance with provisions of section third of this act, executed, under oath, by the mother, if living, and by the guardian or next friend, if the mother be dead, or has abandoned said orphans; but all applications must be approved by the board of school directors, controllers, or superintending committee of the district, ward, or city in which the mother resides, if she makes the application, or in which the orphans reside, in other cases, and the superintendent may require such other certificate, from a superintending committee, which committee shall be appointed and hold office at the discretion of the superintendent, and by and with the consent of the Governor, or from such other source as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 6. That the said superintendent be and is hereby authorized and directed to procure a school or schools, or home or homes for the children of the colored soldiers and sailors who fell in the recent rebellion, subject to the same regulations and restrictions provided in relation to the education and maintenance of the orphans of our white soldiers and sailors: *Provided*, That when he may deem it expedient to do so, the said superintendent may waive the restriction in regard to number of acres and extent of accommodation in the case of schools or homes for colored orphans.

SECTION 7. That all contracts made by said Superintendent shall be characterized alike by a wise economy and a just regard for services rendered, and that no contract shall be made for a longer period than one year, unless with the sanction of the Governor, and in cases in which it is clearly the interest of the State to contract for a longer period, such period in no case, however, to exceed five years: *Provided*, That all the contracts made under this act may be annulled at any time for failure to fulfill the conditions of such contracts on the part of any contractor, of which failure the Governor and Superintendent shall be the judges; and that every such contract shall be made upon the condition of the continuance of said Soldiers' Orphan Schools by the Legislature of the State.

SECTION 8. That the said Superintendent may, with the consent of the Governor, afford partial relief, in kind, not exceeding thirty dollars per annum for each orphan, in cases where, in his judgment, it is proper to suffer the orphans to remain with their surviving parents, or relatives, or guardians, and to receive instruction in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 9. That all bills for the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans shall be paid quarterly, by warrant drawn directly upon the State Treasurer, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, who shall file a receipted bill for the same in the Auditor General's office, before issuing the next quarterly warrant, which the State Treasurer is hereby forbidden to pay until such receipted bill is thus filed: *Provided*, That all amounts appropriated for the purchase of clothing, and the payment of partial relief, salaries and incidental expenses, may be drawn by the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, upon the warrants of the Governor, and the bills for

the same settled semi-annually, at the Auditor General's office, in the usual manner.

SECTION 10. That the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall require monthly, quarterly, and annual reports, according to such form as he shall prescribe, from each institution receiving soldiers' orphans, at the expense of the State; and that said Superintendent shall, not later than the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and annually thereafter, make a detailed report to the Governor of this Commonwealth, of all the soldiers' orphans under his charge, their condition and progress, the numbers of each respective age, from four to sixteen years, and such other information as he may deem expedient, together with the statement of receipts and disbursements by item, and estimates for ensuing years.

SECTION 11. That when any of said orphans shall have arrived at the age of sixteen, or sooner, if deemed expedient, said Superintendent shall, at the written request of said orphan, and of his or her mother, guardian, or next friend, put or bind him or her out to such trade and employment, and to such master or mistress, or employer, as shall thus be requested, and for such term as shall expire, if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years; in which indenture of apprenticeship, there shall be included such covenants for the further education of the orphan as said Superintendent may prescribe; and such apprenticeship shall be in all other respects, not herein provided for, subject to the provisions of the act of Assembly relating to masters and apprentices, and the supplements thereto.

SECTION 12. That upon arrival at the age of sixteen years, each of said orphans who shall not desire to be apprenticed to a trade or employment, shall be restored to the mother, guardian, or next friend, with a full outfit of clothes, and a certificate, signed by said Superintendent and the principal of the proper school, showing his or her moral standing, and literary and industrial attainments and qualifications.

SECTION 13. That the year, for all operations under this act, shall begin on the first Monday of June in each year, and end on the day preceding the first Monday of June of the year next succeeding; and all appropriations, hereafter made, shall be for the year, as herein determined, and made in like manner, and at the same time, as appropriations are now made for the general expenses of the government.

SECTION 14. That all acts, and parts of acts, heretofore passed, and inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

ACT OF 1871.

Consolidating the Department of Soldiers' Orphans with the Department of Public Instruction.

SECTION 43. * * * *. That from and after the passage of this act all the duties performed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall be done and performed by the Superintendent of Common Schools: *Provided*,

That the Superintendent of Common Schools shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, give bond, with three sufficient securities, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties as superintendent of said orphan schools.

ACT OF 1874.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, it was the manifest intention of the State to provide for all cases named in said title;

And whereas, By the restrictions imposed in section fifteenth of act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government and other the general and specific appropriations for the year, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, all children born after January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, were thereby excluded from the benefits of this system; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all the children of deceased soldiers who were formerly residents of this State and enlisted into the service of the United States, in regiments belonging to other States, and died in said service, such children now residents of this State, and the children of deceased, destitute, or permanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, shall be admitted into the Soldiers' Orphan Schools on the same conditions as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors are now admitted: *Provided*, The number shall not exceed one hundred.

SECTION 2. The Superintendent of Orphans' Schools is hereby required to present in his annual report a full list of all children admitted under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That all children remaining in schools under the care of the State, shall be discharged on the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and that the business of the Soldiers' Orphan School Department shall be then finally closed.

SECTION 3. All laws inconsistent or conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

ACT OF 1875.

Repealing the proviso in section one of the act of 1874.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the proviso in section one of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the des-

titute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be and the same is hereby repealed, and from and after the passage of this act the said section shall read as follows: That all the children of deceased soldiers, who were formerly residents of this State, and enlisted into the service of the United States in regiments belonging to other States, and died in said service, such children now residents of this State, and the children of deceased destitute or permanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, shall be admitted into the Soldiers' Orphan Schools on the same conditions as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors are now admitted.

ACT OF 1878.

Repealing so much of the act of 1874 as limits the time when children shall be educated and maintained by the State.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, it was the evident intention of the State to continue to provide for the classes named in said title, so long as there remains such children to be educated; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors, and the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, as provides that all the children remaining in the schools under the care of the State shall be discharged on the thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be and the same is hereby repealed.

ACT OF 1881.

Extract from appropriation act approved June 29, 1881, fixing the time for closing the schools.

SECTION 2. * * * *Provided*, No admissions shall be granted to any of the soldiers' orphan schools or homes after June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and all such schools or homes shall close and all children be discharged from said institutions on June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

ACT OF 1883.

Extending the time for admissions to, and the final closing of, the schools.

AN ACT

Repealing the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled 'An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,' " approved the twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; also repealing the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled 'An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,' " approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and fixing a time for closing of said schools and discharging orphans and children therein.

WHEREAS, After careful inquiry, it is ascertained that all children who were entitled, under late existing laws, to the benefits of the soldiers' orphan school system of Pennsylvania, were not admitted to said schools and homes prior to the time fixed by law for admissions to cease, and that there will be in the schools, at the time provided for closing them, seventeen hundred and seventy children, (without allowing for discharges on order,) who will be under sixteen years of age, nearly all of whom will have no homes and will become objects of charity.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That so much of the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled 'An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,' " approved the twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, which reads as follows, to wit :

"SECTION 2. *Provided*, No admission shall be granted to any of the soldiers' orphan schools or homes after June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and all such schools or homes shall close, and all children be discharged from said institutions on June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five." Also, so much of the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled 'An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,' " approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which reads as follows, to wit :

"SECTION 2. * * * *Provided*, No admissions shall be granted to any of the soldiers' orphan schools or homes after June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and all such schools or homes shall close, and all

children be discharged from said institution on June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five," be and the same is hereby repealed.

"SECTION 2. *Provided*, No admissions shall be granted to any of the soldiers' orphan schools or homes after June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and all schools or homes shall close, and all children be discharged from said institutions on June first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety."

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